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ine Risks,

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Religious.

No. 30 Vol. XXV.

For the Boston Recorder.

FAULTS OF PRAYERS. st, which at the monaction may be thought in-resting. A Demuncialory prayers, designed warn against certain errors or practices,—to at down certain sentiments,—or to awaken wards them indignant feelings; being appeals men, not addresses to God. 5. Prayers, high have a designed or palpable bearing on cations, he must charge the manuscript.—Editors.] and to prayers for them, some caution against as great particularity is requisite;—but the resonably, which may spring from a desire to domister a secret reproof or to bestow commendation,—some individual being expressly at the mind of the praying man. But should not public prayers be general,—such, as all bristians may join in, instead of having a served aim for or against an individual? 6. Prayers of eloquence, in which there is a display of president from and of polished and elegant actig. in which and reverence, which should the mind in every approach to God. 8. Sectarian prayers, which indicate very clearly attachment to a particular sect among the titude of Christian denominations, 9. Long

avers, which weary and exhaust the spirit of preaching and exhortation.

For the Boston Recorder.

and deed, and performing all known and sening duty. This course cannot long be sistance was their efforts, the feelings will take possession of the souther exclusion of all wrong ones. They will eak in upon the soul like the morning light.

Thus asked the Roman Pilate. Before nimed Jesus the personification of truth. What truin? asks Pilate; but with an indifference at would freeze, and a contempt that showed at would freeze, and a contempt that showed Tructs been distributed, but many little revivals. Tructs been distributed, but many little revivals.

Maker, Preserver, and Governor of all

says, "THERE is no Goo!" be a servant of the Lord. He asks. From the lips of Immanuel er, "He that believeth shall be that believeth not shall be danmwith the answer sounding in his ears. at all shall be saved—none shall Thus proving himself not a serserts that all shall be saved-

ye shall not surely die." res that the heart is not very deceitfulvery wicked; by nature very good—by tice not very bad. Y-N-R.

> For the Roston Recorder. WHAT CHANCE MAY DO.

does the atheist believe death to be an ting sleep? Suppose there is no God? follow that the dead will not live again? ast supposition the belief that they will state on an arrogant assumption. If chance [pardon' the contradiction in terms] if a rules now, she will, doubtless, rule If chance rules any where, she rules here—not less certainly four feet under bund, than four feet above the earth's and at the surface. If chance first sent the world and then sends us out of the she may, for aught we know, collect

our scattered dust, stir up our mouldered bones, and give them life again; yea, she may carry on alternations of making alive and taking of making alive and taking of making alive and taking the very name of Lyons is dear to the church of God, and it is an animating spectacle to be hold away life forever. There is no telling what chance may do, or may not do, with here now, after the lapse of the ages of death, the reviving of the almost extingisted embers, since 1832, 350 members have been admitted to its little evangelical, independent church. "Such," says the pastor, our leading testimonies, and it is not eliminate to the world! Under what a tyrast we exist. We have, without any good reason, been forced into the world; with as little reason, i. e. with no reason whatever, we shall be forced out of the world, and here be eternally tornented. How does the atheist know hat we will, as the prospect of our opening a larger place of world, and here be eternally tornented. How does the atheist know hat we cannot away that this goddess chance earries in her hand a whip of scorpions, and rides on a car of venture of the marks (commonly reported to have instituted what is termed a RETREAT, viz. and with that his goddess chance earries in her hand a whip of scorpions, and rides on a car of venture of the marks of the distinguished for their piety. The Gernally tornented. How does the atheist know hat we have had thirty own creed, may be the preserver of endless pain. Let thin wown doctrine prove true, and than own doctrine prove true, and then own doct FAULTS OF PRAYERS.

Some of the faults of public prayers are the following:—1. Doctrinal prayers, or prayers designed to inculcate certain doctrines, which are regarded as essential or important. But small a prayer be thus converted into a sermon? Is a prayer designed to teach men,—or to an address to Good. 2. Historical prayers, in which are comprised long narratives for the information of those, who may not be acquainted with the detail of the facts referred to. But is narrative the business of grayer,—or not rather petition? 3. Hortatory prayers, designed to stir up the zeal of the congregation in regard to some particular subject, which at the moment may be thought interesting. 4. Denuncialory prayers, designed to war against certain errors or practices,—to be one certain sentiments.—or to making awy life forever. There is no telling what chance may do, or may not do, with her sightless eyes, unfeeling heart and brainless head. She will sport at pleasure may do, or may not do, with her sightless eyes, unfeeling heat and taking awy life forever. There is no telling what chance may do, or may not do, with her sightless eyes, unfeeling heart and brainless head. She will sport at pleasure may do, or may not do, with her sightless eyes, unfeeling heat and taking awy life forever. There is not telling what chance may do, or may not do, with her sightless eyes, unfeeling heart and brainless head. She will sport at pleasure and brainless head. She will sport at pleasure, Does chance govern the world! Under what a tyre remond to the world! Under what a tyre remonder the world that the world—then, perhaps, sent back again into the world, with as little season, i. e. with no reason whatever, we shall be forced out of the world—then, perhaps, sent back again into the world, and here be eternative to the world and the world—then, perhaps, sent back again into the world, and here be eternative to the world and the world—then, perhaps, sent back again into the world. Then, perhaps, we have the world that the most the worl thou mayest dwell with devouring fire. If chance does rule, the smoke of thy torment may ascend forever and ever! Y-N-R.

[If Y-N-n discovers errors in the above communications, he must charge them to the illegibility of the

[From First Annual Report of Foreign Evengelical Society.]

FRANCE. Position of Civil Government in relation to Pro-

lestantism. That the revolution of 1830 opened the door for the propagation of the pure gospel in France, more effectually than it had been at any previous time, is well known. The charter s of eloquence, in which there is a display of brilliant fancy and of polished and elegant agguage, compelling the kearer to say—what fine prayer that was? 7. Prayers of familiar prayers of the prayers of the government has allowed so many restriction. tions to be imposed on the freedom of religious worship, and interposed so many obstacles in the way of proclaiming the gospel, and even of distributing the Sacred Scriptures, within the last few years, that the state of things in this respect, does really appear not to be as good as it was under the Restoration. Meas-There are those, who seem to forget that public prayer is an address of a company of Christians to God;—all guilty and needing mercy,—all weak and needing divine strength,—all either support and consolation,—all breathing the same henevolent and pious desires,—all with hearts full of praise to the Father of mercies;—and that praying is a different thing from and that praying is a different thing from preaching and exhortation.

A.

good as it was under the Restoration. Measure after measure has been adopted to limit the exertions of Protestants, and the whole desire of the government seems to be to maintain a perfect statu quo system in religion, and to prevent any change whatever in the belief of the people. But this is saying too much in favor of the government. It is decidely more favorable to the Roman Catholic religion than to the Protestant, and has shown this in many of its acts. It is a mournful truth, that neither its acts. It is a mournful truth, that neither the government of France nor the chief men For the Boston Recorder.

SOLILOQUY.

I ought immediately to reflect and decide upon my present condition and prospects; having come to a rational conviction of my guilt, need of pardon through the merits of the Savaour, and my entire dependence on the Spirit; without waiting to better myself by any means of my own, or to work myself up to feeling.

Still, whatever may be the difficulties which and meth instantly to repair to the foot of the land meth instantly to repair to the foot of the in the country have yet comprehended the

by own, or to work myself up to feeling.
Soill, whatever may be the difficulties which have been thrown in the way of the friends of by corresponding deportment, shunning rappearance of evil, in word, thought, deed, and performing all known and the process of t ced, and performing all known and and ordinances of the government where reg duty. This course cannot long be sistance was impossible. And God has blessed

EVANGELICAL SOCIETY OF GENEVA. upon the soul like the morning light, the midnight tempost with the calin, anlight of succeeding day, and you find emblem of the spiritual change of sneak.

We allow the succeeding day, and you cerning one branch of the labors in the colporation emblem of the spiritual change of sneak.

We allow the succeeding the color of the labors in the colporation emblem of the spiritual change of sneak. We allow them to speak for themselves through M, de Watteville their secretary, concerning one branch of the labors in the colporation. We are objected by the saws in the colporations. We are objected by the saws in the colporations of the labors in the colporation. Always take time to consider the near and made consequences of an action. The variable consequence of any vicious act, and be describes with its peculiar force and stary, but are simply reimbursed their expensively—"at the last it buteth like a serpent I stageth like an adder." Vicious thoughts I imaginations, as well as words and actions condemned by infinite purity and holicess. They are capable, in general, of explaining the word of God, of praying extempore, and of conducting little meetings. In the five first years in which our Society carried on the colportage, the workmen were Swiss

seen. We recommended to our laborers to hold made the heart.

It is truth? inquires the dogmatist; but his hand are instruments of death made for any and for all who dare assert that is aught which he has not considered it Faggots and fire, the stake and burnave been the reward of not a few who itempted to tell the world what is truth! we attempted to tell the world what is truth! What is truth? demands the skeptic; but the words have escaped his lips, he plunges to the labyrinthian mazes of error!
What is truth? demands the skeptic; but the labyrinthian mazes of error!
What is truth? demands the skeptic; but the labyrinthian mazes of error!
What is truth? demands the skeptic; but the cities especially. Infidelity has undermined their influence. But it is powerful in the cities especially. Infidelity has undermined their influence. But it is powerful in the schools, where the brothers Ignorantins, whose number is increasing, and who are improving to the being and the attributes of a God, the Makes are the schools. deavoring to make up in the future that which secome seeking a focal point in the very of the atheist,—he shuts his eyes, stops ars, and with the madness peculiar to fools was designed for evil. The brothers Ignorantins are teaching France to read; an art, of Which the half of this nation, pretending to be at the head of civilization, is ignorant. Thus volume in the other, we should judge en will work so much the more surely as it shall descend among those who are poor and simple in this world.

AN AFFECTING STATE OF THINGS. Two of our laborers arrived in a large vil-lage whose inhabitants, exceedingly ignorant, e Lord, but an emissary of him who, were in the habit of meeting in the stables in lovah said, "thou shalt surely die," the evening, around one only lantern. They hovah said, "thou shalt surely die," be evening, around one only lantern. They had read, in one of these meetings, a chapter "The heart is deceifful above all addesperately wicked;" but the other over this poor audience, so that on the morrow the colporteurs were invited to speak on the public square and explain what must be done to be born again, and enter into the kingdom of God. These men, for the most part could not read. There are, then, in every c the population, wants which incline t demand, What must we do to be saved? an appeal to all those who know in whom they have believed!

LYONS.

Lyons, next to Paris, is the most interesting spot in France, in reference to the kingdom of Christ. Its very name is interwoven with the Christ. Its very name is interwoven with the recollections of martyrs. It has begun to witness among its obscurer classes the same manifestation of the grace of God, as seven hundred years ago was enjoyed, when the illustrious Peter Waldo, with his Christian brethren, were styl-

The souls of the martyrs beneath the altar re uttering their solemn petitions against her. Thousands are becoming weary of her vain superstitions and her ghostly tyranny. Her very opposition is becoming more feeble. Fire and faggot have failed. Her nultrary and her Thousands are becoming weary of her vain superstitions and her ghostly tyranny. Her war superstitions and her ghostly tyranny. Her was superstitions and her ghostly tyranny. Her was superstitions and her ghostly tyranny. Her was superstitions and her ghostly tyranny. She no longer stands up in the presence of kings thirsting for the blood of the saints. She is now trying a more humble competition for the favor of the people. But in that competition her power is diminishing with the advance of knowledge, education and civil freedom. It is a day of Bible-printing, Bible-circulating, and Bible-reading; terrible forerunners of ruin to the systems and the works of darkness. Before been the total contents of the superstition of the proposed superstitions are superstitionally the superstition of the proposed superstitions are superstitionally the superstition of the proposed superstition and civil freedom. It is a day of Bible-printing, Bible-circulating, and Bible-reading; terrible forerunners of ruin to the systems and the works of darkness. Before this admirable to see souls thristing for the propel. But in that competition her power is diminishing with the advance of knowledge, education and civil freedom. It is a day of Bible-printing, Bible-circulating, and Bible-reading; terrible forerunners of ruin to the systems and the works of darkness. Before this advancing light, that beams with increased splendor from the oracles of God, Rome is stripped of her meretricious charms. Her 30,-000 gods and mediators fall like Dagon before the majesty of the one God our Father and his week. Cristians, to furnish them a nourishment. the majesty of the one God our Father and his Son, the alone glorious High Priest and Mediator for men. Rome is still opposing; but she is coming to a new battle-field, and using unalready begun.

scoming to a new battle-field, and using untried weapons. She is attempting free discussion because she must. She is with one band pointing and appealing to the Bible; and with the other forbidding the approaching eager multitudes to read it. She, the infallible, unchanging church, appears in every country under new phases; at Rome forbidding discussion, and almost independent thinking; in America, stooning to the ruley and the propular of his goodness, nor the least olyful of these testimonies of his goodness, nor the least calculated to en-America, stooping to the rulgar bar of popular opinion, and there pleading her cause. Yes, she that once roared, and the nations trembled; she who frowned, and kings grew pale; she is

of his goodness, nor the least calculated to en-courage, is that which came to us from you, ded; very dear brethren, and the thought which he now seen in the pulpit, on the platform, in the Sunday school, by the cottage fire-side, humbly contesting her claims;—a new attitude this; a new warfare for the proud mistress of the CHRISTIAN FIRMNESS. world !- a warfare too in which she is unskilled, and for which her weapons and tactics are as unsuitable as the missiles of ancient warriors for the modern battle-field.

THE EVANGELICAL SOCIETY AT GENEVA.

 $April\ 14,\ 1840.$ To the Executive Committee of the Society.

us a hand of cordial co-operation. We hasten to accept it. We seize it with love and gratito accept it. We seize it with love and grati-tude; and we rejoice at the thought that this mu-

The comparing, the sheen singularly blessed.

Not only has a great number of Scriptures and had an adamantine heart, without waiting a reply, he condemed to death the innovat Jesus, the only one who could tell WHAT the surrounding countries. It is in the sake—what is truth, yet shut up every aveation for the surrounding countries through which truth can gain access to

perintended by a central committee, which

rects the whole work.

The funds sent to us from abroad, and not designated by the donors to any particular de-partment, are divided among the three first, either in equal portions, or according to the existing relative necessities of each. The last department being exclusively local, is supportd by funds raised in the churches of our city. We would say but a few words to you concerning this branch; and you cannot hear, we trust, but with joy, that the preaching full of life, unction, and fidelity, which we hear regularly four times a week in the Oratory which we have built, has seemed powerfully to revive and establish those hearts among us which and establish those hearts among us which have already been led to the truth; and has succeeded, also, by the grace of our God, to detach, from time to time, some souls from the compact mass of this population, who have suffered themselves to be turned away from the gospel path by the very men whose duty it was to lead them in it. The evil is profound-ly inveterate, blindness general, and the obstacles seem insurmountable; and the advance too appears slow to our impatient hearts; but the experience of the few years past permits us to hope that God is doing his work among and that Geneva will yet one day be bles-

This brings us to speak of our beloved The-gical School. ed for its father's sakes.

After having had to contend with difficulties ore than once renewed, our school, supported w the Rock of Ages, has stood, rather by the Rock of Ages, has stood, rather estab-lished than shaken by these conflicts; and we have now the joy of seeing a constantly in-creasing number of young Christians, from Holland, Belgium, Germany, France, the Swiss Cantons, the valleys of Vaudois and Italy, coming to pursue with assiduity, application and devotedness, the solid and truly evangel-ical instructions of Grafted them. The seatler ical instructions afforded them. The regular-ity of their life, the simplicity of their faith, knowledge, their disinterested ness, form a striking contrast with the spirit manifested in most other Theological Semina-ries, where the conduct of the students, on the contrary, is frequently an occasion of

procuring the Divine interpretation and spread of heresy in the price of preaching five new candidates and twenty-five yew communicants with the church. The meeting at V. continues so prosperous, as that last Lord's day evening I had the privilege of preaching the glad tidings of salvation to a most attentive the glad tidings of salvation to a most attentive the glad tidings of salvation to a most attentive the work of the colporage, by our friends who direct it; we therefore have no occasion to speak of it. Yet we would remark, that we consider this work as one of those which gives the most life to our Society, those which gives the most life to our Society, those which gives the most life to our Society, those which gives the most life to our Society, those which gives the most life to our Society, those which gives the most life to our Society, those which gives the most life to our Society, those which gives the most life to our Society, those which gives the most life to our Society, those which gives the most life to our Society, those which gives the most life to our Society, the graph of the control of the which gives us the strongest hopes, and which is actually the most directly adapted to the necessities everywhere presenting themselves. In the campaign just closed, particularly, our workmen, more numerous than formerly, have

has placed in your heart, of associating your-

One of the hearers at the new meeting menioned in the former part of this letter, was visited a fortnight ago, and most strenuously urged to throw himself again into the arms of that charitable mother the church, who was THE EVANGELICAL SOCIETY AT GENEVA.

April 14, 1840.

An important communication, which filled bur hearts with joy and gratitude, has been declares he is willing to receive him, and a significant intuation was given, that he might, if he chose have the sum of three thousand francs! He molty and indignatly rejected the proposal: he declares he is willing to lay down his life rather than deny the truth. He is a man in very humble circumstances, and earns his bread in a dock-yard by the sweat of his brow; but his zeal for the gospel amongst hundreds of fel-low laborers on the river side has caused him Our first act on receiving this communica-tion, was, of course, to look to our Heavenly Father, and offer him our fervent thanks; and then to turn to these our new brethren, who from beyond the ocean, offer us so generous a commention in benevolence, and who extend to ses. They are capable, in general, of explaining the word of God, of praying extempore, and of conducting little meetings. In the five first years in which our Society carried on the colportage, the workmen were Swiss French. Now, by the grace of God, that there is a great revival in France, we will draw make you leave off praying."

[Russell's Manuscripts.]

For the Boston Recorder.

"WHAT IS TRUTH?"

Thus asked the Roman Plate. Before him should Jesus the personification of truth. What is truit? asks Plate; but with an indifference that would freeze, and a contempt that showed he had an adamantine heart, without waiting the world of God, of praying extempore, and of conducting little meetings. In the god Jesus the personification of truth. What is removed in fact when France will be evangelized by herself. Then we may expect great things.

The colportage, the workmen does not appear far removed in fact when France will be evangelized by herself. Then we may expect great things.

The colportage, the last winter, thanks to our heavenly Father, has been singularly blessed. Not only has a great number of Scriptures and we rejoice at the thought that this much we rejoic The four principal branches of our work ire,—the Theological School; the Bitle, Traction Religious Book circulation; the Evangelization; the chapel in Geneva. Each of these lates the chapel in Geneva. Each of these lates are religious by the chapel in Geneva and the same of the lates are religious by the chapel in Geneva. Each of these lates are religious by the chapel in Geneva. his former earnings to maintain himself as a student at arithmetic, geography, grammar, and other rudiments of learning, of which be was most lamentably ignorant. His parents are loading him with dreadful imprecations and his father, whom he went one hundred miles to see, did not offer him a cup water to drink; whilst the priest of th declared, that if he were to meet the apostate

on the road, he would "blow his brains out!" A young Israelite too, "become obedient to the faith," has been cruelly persecuted by his parents, and was indeed one day tempted to renounce his Christian profession, but being willing to form a resolution withou aking counsel, the words which were addres resolution without sed to him on the occasion were made sing to him, and he is now a steady and edify ing Christian—nay, what fills our hearts with exceeding great joy is, that the youth's mother, formerly his bitterest persecutor, is at present manifesting some symptoms of a hopeful

SPIRIT OF MODERN ROMANISM.

In the last named village resides the mother converted female, (herself the mother of a family,) respecting whom I be-lieve I mentioned something in my last letter. The young Christian has received a fresh leter from her mother confirming the former one, in which she was disowned as a motherone, in which sale was assisted which the smonster, and adding new reproaches to the previous imprecations. The poor woman is accused of brying sold herself for money like a beast in the market, and exhorted to return to the hosom of the mother church, or else to flee as far from her native home as possible. Not-withstanding the fresh dagger plunged into the tion. She is most mercifully upheld, although not yet four months in the pure Christian faith! Indeed, in this country Christian progress has generally been marked by Roman Catholic persecution; formerly public and sanguinary, now domestic and refined. Last Sunday but one, after service, but before I had left the

At the girls' school a Roman Catholic priest At the girls' school a Roman Catholic priest called lately with two ladies collecting for the poor. On learning that the school was evangelical, the priest began to question the children. "I hope you say your prayers, my dear children." We love to pray," was the reply by a lintle girl ten years old. And do you frequently pray to the Holy Virgin?" "Never, ny a fittle girl ten years old. "And do your frequently pray to the Holy Virgin?" "Never, sir." "But why not pray to the Holy Vir-gin?" "Scripture teaches us that we must pray to God only, and not to his creatures that have no power." "What! the Holy Virgin have no power," "What! the Holy Virgin no power, and yet she is the mother of God!" "We learn from the Bible, the blessed Virgin Mary was the mother of our Lord Jesus Christ in his human nature, (according to the flesh,) but God can have no mother, he is the Create of all." These simple and scriptural replies so baffled the priest that he left the room with out bidding farewell to any one.

From Rev. Dr. Sharp's Artillery Election Sermon, June

OBEDIENCE TO LAW. Laws which appertain to the defence of the State; to the protection of life and property; to the rights of individuals, and the fulfilment of contracts; the suppression of public vices the punishment of offenders; and the mainteance of peace and good order, are sacredly to be obeyed. Every one will admit that good laws should be obeyed. But if there are laws which are deemed by some of the citizens to

be arbitrary, unequal, injurious to certain branches of trade, and unduly favoring other interests, are these laws to be obeyed? It seems to me that, so long as they remain in the statute book unrepealed, reason, revelation, and the necessity of the case, unite in affirming they must be obeyed. "Whosoever resisteth they must be obeyed. "Whosoever resisteth the power," says the apostle, "resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves condemnation." Objections to a law may be reasonable and just. It may be very desirable to have it legally abolished. But it cannot be forcibly resisted, without disturbing the peace, and creating far greater evils than would the operation of an unjust or an unreasonable law. If one class of men have a right to resist the execution of a law, because it is deemed appressive or injurious to their interests, another class, under the same pretext, may resist some other law; or an ex-cited and indignant multitude may urge the law's uncertainty, and its delay in inflicting punishment, and consider themselves justified un assuming the offices of judge, jury and executioner; or, from a strong but misdirected sympathy, they may forcibly release from the officers of justice one who has been tried and convicted by a jury of his countrymen. It must be obvious, were scenes like these to oc-

must be obvious, were scenes like these to oc-cur frequently and with impunity, there would be an end of government, and anarchy would be the order of the day. It is the duty of every one to bow to the majesty of the laws. If a law be considered unjust by any number of citizens, they have an unquestioned right, nay, it is their solemn duty, to assemble together and speak of its demerits. By appeals to their fellow citizens; by petitions and remonstrances to the Legislature; and by voting for men who will sustain their own views, they may seek a repeal of the offensive statute. If these means fail, there ought to be a peaceful acquiescence. It is our duty "to submit ourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake." In other words, we should quietly submit to the laws, so long as they are in force. Nor should they ever be

annulled, except by those who are legally authorized to annul them.

There is, therefore, with us, not the shadow of an excuse for contempt of public authority, or for a violent disturbanne of the public peace. If the Christian subjects of heathen despots were exhorted to "submit to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake," we are inexcusalished by our own public servants,-especially as we have the power to dismiss these servants, and to appoint those who will consult our views a connection with a just regard for the gener al good. Every act of insurbordination is an offence, not merely against the magistrate, but against the sovereign people. Every patriot,—every one who has a stake in the good of soeiety,—every lover of peace and order, should lift up his voice against the spirit and the reign of insubordination. No tyranny is so much to he feared and no acts so much to be dreaded norance is arrayed against intelligence, an rice against virtue, and idle poverty against industriously acquired wealth. It is then, that reason is drowned in the clamors of passion, and the work of destruction has no bound, except what arises from the physical impotency of a misguided and maddened crowd.

BENEFITS OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT. It is a melancholy fact, that there are many

in every populous community, who "neither fear God nor regard men." They are lovers of pleasure, and they disregard the obligations of honesty. They abuse the confidence of the inexperienced and unsuspecting, and, for the sake of momentary but guilty joys, destroy the innocence and peace of their guileless victims, and send shame and unuterable sorrow through entire family circles. There are others, who so completely surrender themselves to the pas so comparely surrencer themselves to the pas-sion for acquiring wealth, to an envious spirit, or to vindictive tempers, that they are constant-ly disposed to trespass on the rights, the property, and the reputation of their neighbors. And they would thus trespass, but the law in-terposes. It draws the lines over which they terposes. It draws the lines over which of are forbidden to pass. Encroaching beyon these limits, the arm of justice seizes them, a the punishment annexed to the violation of the law is inflicted. It is thus that "rulers are a terror to evil doers." Were it not for the fear withstanding the fresh dagger plunged into the poor young woman's bosom, (for she loves her mother most tenderly,) she is not shaken, but on public conviction and imprisonment for regards the inheritance of Christ and the blessing of her heavenly Father as her better porsing of her heavenly laugh at the tears and anguish of female weakness and innocence; the plunderer would dis-turb our midnight repose; the revengeful would attack us in the street, or set fire to our dwellings; and the envious would slander and rob Whole No. 1282.

us of our good name. But against this terrible flood of evils, which would send misery and nood of evils, which would send misery and desolation through the length and breadth of the land, civil government

desolation through the length and breadth of the land, civil government raises its embankments, and we are safe, peaceful and happy.

If you would have just impressions of a state of society without a settled government and well defined laws, look back on revolutionary France, in the days of Robespierre, Danton and Marat, when, in the sacred name of Liberty, thousands of human beings were butchered, whose blood ran along the streets like sile. ed, whose blood ran along the streets like rills of water after a summer shower. There are, no doubt, in our own country, many unprincipled men, who, if they imagined the bounds of the law could be broken down with impunity, would, like so many tigers, spring from their lurking places, and seize on every thing that is lovely and valuable, with lustful and rapacious hands.

It is gravely and earnestly asserted, that we

must not, under any circumstances, resist evil. It is contended that we have no right, either in defence of our own persons, our families, or our country, to jeopard or take the life of others. I have no sympathy whatever with these views. Their tendency is to weaken the right arm of the nation, and to undermine government. The limits of a discave will yet allow ment. The limits of a discourse will not allow me to enter into the general merits of this ques-tion; nor is it necessary,—as the whole subject has been ably and cloquently discussed by some who have addressed you on former occasions. But I may just glance at the effects which this experiment of non-resistance would produce on the administration of law and justice within the Commonwealth. Law would become mere the Commonwealth. Law would become mere ndvice,—for you are prohibited, by this ultra peace principle, to enforce its penalties. You are to reason with the thief,—the house-breaker,—the swindler,—the incendiary, and persuade him to make reparation, and amend his ways. But, unless he quietly surrender himself, you must not lay hands upon him. This would be to "resist evil." And if, in the hope of heins acquitted he appears in cover and is of being acquitted, he appears in court, and is of being acquitted, he appears in court, and is sentenced to imprisonment, you must not use even a constable's staff to compel his acquiescence. It would be very sinful and unchristian, even for a constable, were it the only means of securing him, to strike a man who had murdered your father, seduced your daughter, or set fire to your house at midnight. You must proceed no farther than to announce to him that he has been conversed to a year. him, that he has been sentenced to one year's solitary confinement, and afterwards to hard labor and imprisonment during the renainder of his natural life. You may express a hope, that like a good citizen, he will go peaceably and without the least reluctance to prison, at the same time acknowledging that your culightened views and elevated principles will not allow you to do more than to take him by the

low you to do more than to take him by the arm and show him the way, and that, if he offer resistance, you must relinquish your hold of him as a hopeless subject.

In such an improved state of legislation, with such a benevolent judiciary, and such considerate, unarmed and reasonable constables, who does not see that every one would pay his debts,—that those who had hitherto been translated would be such as the constables. dulent would become honest,—that now, there being no punishment for idleness and crime, every one would become industrious and vir-tuous? What millennial prospects for thieves, house-breakers, highwaymen and profligates!
Our venerable Commonwealth, as to numbers
at least, would be in a flourishing condition.
For, so long as we had any property left, our population would daily increase by om other States, of a character a little worse than those who gathered themselves to David, "every one in distress, and every one in debt, and every one feeling discontented," and every offender, disliking those infuman haws which doom criminals to punishment, would seek shelter under the wings of such a pacific and paternal covernment.

paternal government.

To be serious. I cannot for a moment suppose, that either our Saviour or his apostles, ever avowed or advocated the principles of non-resistence, as they are avowed and advocated at the present day. That they forbade malice and revenge, cannot be doubted; that they prohibited private quarrels and the indulgence of vindictive passions, is equally true; and that they inculcated the forgiveness of inand that they inculcated the forgiveness of in-juries, the love of enemies, and the patient en-durance of unavoidable evils for Christ and for conscience sake, is obvious. But I have never received the impression from any of their com-munications, that they ever discountenanced applications for legal protection, or for a legal redress of wrongs, when there might be the least probability of obtaining either. Nor do I recollect may intimation in the New Testa-I recollect any intimation in the New Testament that the magistrate has not the right to cintain the peace, to defend the state fro foreign invasion, and to sustain the law, if need be, by force of arms. If I understand the apostle Paul, the power to punish evil doers, is urged as an argument for subjection to civil rulers, and as a motive why subjects should rulers, and as a motive why suppers some avoid all infractions of the law. Had he be-lieved in the modern doctrine of non-resistance, he would have expatiated on the iniquity of the magistrate hearing a sword at all. He the magistrate bearing a sword at all. He would have called upon him to throw it away. He would not have coupled his being "a servant of God," with his being "an avenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil," He would have said, " If thou doest evil, be afraid; for the magistrate beareth not the quill in vain For he is the minister of God, not to raise the arm of justice, but to lift up the voice of re-monstrance and persuasion to him that doeth

ASSOCIATED ACTION.

Allow me, also, to remark, that unions combinations of particular classes and interests, arraying themselves against other classes and interests, and against portions of their own who do not submit to their dictation, are indirectly if not directly subversive of the legitimate purposes of Government; they interrupt public tranquillity, and tend to anarchy. I enter not into the merits of particular cases. It is the mode of redress that I condemn. There is not an appeal to reason, or justice, or fair-ness, but a resort to intimidation, to threats, and to violence, which are as likely to be employed in an unjust as a just cause, and which, after all, do not ultimately secure their end. Because that which is yielded to fear or force Because that which is yielded to tear or force is sure to be taken back when fears subside, and when compulsion is withdrawn. What cannot be effected by reasoning, remonstrance and mutual agreement, should never be sought by menaces and the destruction of property.

But the evils of combination are not confined to labor and trades. Their deleterious influence extends to public objects recognished.

ence extends to public objects, professedly good. The fashion of the age is, to profess nothing and do nothing without societies. The effect of this is to destroy personal independence and individual action and responsibility.

As corporate bodies are said to have no souls, so it is feared that many societies, ostensibly established for laudable objects, are in the same humiliating predicament. Feeling strong in numbers, they say things and assent to measures, of which in their individual capacity they would be ashamed. If there be any misgivings, or occasional reproaches of con-science, these soon subside, for each one shel-ters himself under the wings of his brethren. He is comforted with the thought that he is pidden in the crowd. The reliance is on ma jorities, not on immutable principles of truth and goodness. The scrupulous adoption of and goodness. The scriptular adoption right means in pursuing a right end is disregarded, in the confidence of possessing the power to accomplish the end. Hence the danger of forsaking those honest and lofty principles of action, which distinguished the men of a former age, and of substituting an unthinkin of the many to the dogmas as isures of the few; and these few irrespon sible, because they stand behind the scenes, and touch the wires which move others to do, what under their own names they would not dare publicly to approve. This state of things is the country with aristocracies of all sorts legrees, and, should it continue, it will be reans of thrusting forward to public notice and action, the ignorant, the self-conceited and the ill-mannered, and of giving to many an im-portance, to which on the score either of char-acter or services they have no title. Already it is producing an incessant agitation of the public mind, and improperly influencing, if not completely overawing, the deliberations of completely overawing, the deliberations of legislative bodies. Candidates for important offices are catechised, and a confession is de manded, not of their political faith, but of their belief in the different opinions and objects for the promotion of which special societies are established; thus tempting political men t concealment, to hypocrisy, or to a committal to objects and measures for which civil govern-ment was not instituted, and creating feelings that are altogether unfavorable to sentiments of respect or obedience to magistrates.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1840.

RELIGION IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, JULY 8, 1840.

MR. WILLIS,-It is probably thought b many, that the session of Congress, now drawing to a close, has been a scene of peculiar irregularity and confusion. It would certainly so appear to a stranger, who might step int the gallery of the Hall of Representatives, a particular times and for a short period. It has certainly been so represented by the letters from Washington, published in some of the partizan papers, in all parts of the country And I admit, that a few particular transactions occasional movements, and special scenes, give a coloring to the general aspect, and seem to justify the exaggerated accounts of irregularity and disorder, which have gone abroad.

But notwithstanding these statements appearances; and notwithstanding the fact. that, owing to peculiar circumstances, very little has been accomplished by way of legisla tion, in comparison with the length of the session; there is probably as much talent-a much intellectual acumen and moral worthas much Christian principle and sobriety of character-as much or more decency of de portment and respectful attention to religious exercises-and much less gross and disgrace ful vice and immorality, than have marked any preceding Congress, since the adoption of the Constitution. I purposely except the period of the Revolution; because "there were giants in those days"-men of peculiar character, raised up for a special purpose; trained and moulded by peculiaar circumstances; and thus qualified to perform the great work, assigned them by Divine Providence. Still. while I express this belief; and thus vindicate the character of Congress against the sweeping and indiscriminate condemnation pronounce against them; I am obliged to admit that there seems to be but very little positive, religious influence thrown upon the great council of our nation. You will ask, perhaps, if there are real Christians, of talents and personal worth, in Congress, how it should happen, that their influence is not felt in the Halls of legislationthat it does not modify and control the deliberations of Congress-that it is so silent, so timid, so inefficient

In attempting to answer this inquiry, and furnish a remedy for the evil, I remark, in the defect in Christian influence does not lie in the smallness of the number of professing Chriswhole population. I add, many of them appear to be consistent, devoted Christians-men fact, that, while here, they enjoy so little of the ten thousand hearts. consolations of religion; and find religion exerting so little of its sanctifying influence on their brethren; and so little even of its restraining their way to death. "I went," says the writer, " to the feet. In 1828, the mercary in the thermometer did influence on the other members of Congress,

through their prayers and example.

The true causes of all this lamented deficiency of Christian influence in Congress, it on the forehead. He passed from one to another as fast seems to me, may be reduced to two. The as he could count, and could turn off twenty-five per first is, that as individuals. Christians here are minute. They wiped it off as soon as they got outplaced in unfavorable circumstances for personal piety and religious exercises and improvements. They are crowded with business. distracted with cares; and thrown almost every day into scenes of high excitement, which absorb their attention, exhaust their feelings, and cause them to sink into a state of religious lassitude and inactivity. Of this danger they are not aware, in season to guard against it. As a natural consequence they "let down their watch," break their own rules of devotion, and sometimes cease to be punctual in their attendance on the stated exercises of social worship; - their religion assumes a mere negative character, and their influence on the cause of their Redeemer is lost.

The second cause (and this in relation to the other is both cause and effect) is, that Christians here have no bond of union. Of course, they do not strengthen and encourage each other, nor make any combined efforts, to bring their religious principles to bear on political nction. Christ said to his disciples, "Ye are the light of the world," and he instituted churches in every place, that the rays of this spiritual light might be brought to a focus; and be reflected back upon the world from this central, radient point. But there is no such focus-no such radient point in Congress. What little moral and spiritual light is seen there, is scattered, and soon lost in the surrounding darkness.

Now, were I permitted to propose a remedy for the evil complained of, I should say to Christians in Congress, endeavor to find each other on the very first week of the session--cultivate an intimate acquaintance with each other. without regard to name or denomination; let all sectional and sectarian, and political feelings be merged in the single feeling of love to Christ, his cause, and his disciples. And thus prepare to exert a steady and salutary influence on each other's characters, and a combined influence on the temper and action of Congress .- With this view, I should advise them, as soon as practicable, (perhaps on the first Saturday evening) to associate themselves together in a stated prayer meeting and religious conference; resolving to attend constant ly and punctually, for free religious conversation, mutual edification, and united fervent

A meeting of this character has, indeed, existed during a part of the present session. But it was formed too late; the number united was too small; and the attendance even of these too inconstant, to give it the power and influ ence of a congressional church. To make it what it should be, the cords must be lengthened and the stakes strengthened. All who love the cause of the Redeemer must be brought to unite, and unite with all their hearts.

Another hint which I should be glad to give regards the observance of the Sabbath. Some members of Congress, who, I am told, pay a decent respect to the Sabbath at home, employ this consecrated season in letter-writing and other secular pursuits. Professing Christians. I hope, do not thus desecrate the day; and yet I fear, that some of them do not observe it with all the care and strictness, which its sacredness and importance demand. They should many temptations. They should never fail to attend on the stated seasons of worship; they should attend the public services of the Sal bath together in the same place, that they may encourage each other-that their example may be seen, and their influence be felt. Some may imagine, that their associations will be more spiritual and their feelings more devotional in consecrated churches than in the halls of legislation. But, if worship is maintained in Congress, all the members who profess to be Christians, should be there, constantly, punctually, in their own seats; appearing as the sacramental host of God, in unbroken ranks. Were this done, their presence, their prayers, their silent influence would be feltsoon would all Congress (except perhaps a few solitary infidels) feel it;-the chaplains would be encouraged to speak the truth not only in love, but with mingled meekness and boldness;-the unhallowed associations of the week would be broken off, and the hall of legislation would become "the house of God, the gate of heaven."

If Christians in Congress would live like Christians, enjoy religion, and exert a religious influence, something like this must be done And I cannot but hope, that an effort will be made at the very next session of Congress to bring about the desirable change, and thus infuse the influence of religious principle into the great council of this Christian nation .-Verbum sapientibus satis.

Yours, &c.

MORALS IN PARIS.

A deplorable view is given of morals in this gay and guilty city by the various late correspondents of the different public journals. Dissipation is reduced to system and science, sickening scenes of which have been displayed during a recent carnival. In a recent letter we have noticed more specimens of silly revellings, than we could have supposed possible in any civilized city on earth. Well may the writer exclaim, "I think the whole world together could not furnish such admirable, and I may say, such exquisite specimens of nonsense as Paris." Some of the scenes he describes, for insone foolery would not have been thought respectable, we verily believe, among the baboons and monkeys of South Africa first place, negatively, that the cause of this Tens of thousands of people paraded in procession through the streets of Paris; a fat ox decked out in tians in Congress. For the number attached of the brute, themselves arrayed, "some of the men to the various evangelical denominations here, in female attire, some in tight flesh colored clothes so probably bears as large a number to the whole as to appear naked; some with wings on their heads, Congress, as does the number of church mem- or on their hands or backs." This horde of Bachabers, in most of our towns and cities, to their nalians proceeded to the king's palace that he might cession, and the king of the French gave his royal the ground was still perpetually frozen at the depth of piety and virtue; and they often lament the acquiescence to the mad-cap mummery that tickled of 400 feet from the surface. As the mean tempera-

church of St. Sulpice. The lower classes were there not thaw for three months together; in ordinary years, side the church. The object, however, was accomplished. The sins of the carnival-contracted per chance, with the prospective of their absolution on Ash | the city. Wednesday-were all forgotten, and the signed and sealed and secured soul could go forth to sin on a new score, or debt and credit system with conscience, which utterly annihilates all the substantial facts of

lers in a civilized land from the benighted in pagan hinds, and how great the difference between such a system of religious faith and that of the most corrupt systems of paganism!

JOHN IN PATMOS.

A decree of the tyrant Domitian, banished the beloved disciple to that lonely island of the sea. It must have been a severe stroke to his tender and susceptible heart, to be thus torn from the sweet fellowship of work. Sad it was for him to lose sight of the loved faces of the righteous, and to go and encounter the

growing infirmities of old age in a land of strangers. But he knew not for what God was preparing him. These trials must have led his spirit upward. He guide pointed out to him the footsteps of a leopard could not but have thought of that blessed world where tyranny never sends its mandates, where the sweet communion of the saints is never broken up; they shed no parting tear. This upward flight of his spirit, this abstraction from a miserable world, this ating in the sweet fellowship of the saints in Jerusa- point not yet satisfactorily made out. It is stated that ly resulted in the founding of Dartmouth College; 1 Professor of Languages, in place of Prof. Nutting 108.

tions the Eternal ever gave to man. It must be John, has placed an excellent barometer in the hands of two nace of affliction, made heavenly-minded by having. in that lonely, barren isle, nothing but heaven to occupy his thoughts.

John, like other men, and good men, may hav gone reluctantly from his beloved Jerusalem, submissive indeed, yet casting longing and lingering looks behind; wondering at the stern providence that drove him an exile from all that was dear on earth. But where was he going? To a lonely islet in the Ægean Sea. This was all that was present to his view. To what was he going? Had he known to be cultivated, in order to furnish again the materiwhat scenes were before him, then there had been no als of a wealthy and flourishing empire. The sites trial of faith, no purifying influence of affliction. Di- of many ancient cities are ascertained, and during the vine wisdom saw it was not best, without some de- journey no opportunity has been lost of fixing astrogree of suffering, that he should go from the Christian sweets of fellowship of Mt. Zion below, to the awful and glorious revelations of Mt. Zion above From converse with the church militant, to go and converse with the church triumphant, needed chastening of the spirit, even of one so holy as himself. His banishment was his preparation.

The Christian may be prepared in his adversity The clouds are thick, dark, impenetrable. He may be discontented and almost rebellious. But a kind hand is leading him. That very path must be trodden, ere the prize can be reached. Infinite kindness would have taken some other, had there been any other. There is no gratuitous sorrow inflicted by the divine hand. It was only as a sorrowful exile from all earthly endearments, and by a spirit purged from earth by dwelling amid its most dreary scenes in Patmos, that John could have visions no patriarch or prophet had known for sublimity and glory. The wrath of an earthly king placed the beloved disciple there. But the Eternal monarch met him there Domitian drove him into the presence of the king of kings. So worldly sorrows should drive the saints to their Infinite friend. He can transform the sad and be peculiarly circumspect in the midst of so lonely solitude of Patmos into scenes bringing joy unspeakable and full of glory.

BENEVOLENCE OF GOD. It does not seem to satisfy him to command to seek each other's best good, as he does by the Moral Law; but he spreads out the most powerful a lurements to engage men in this work of love. He would touch every chord in the human heart to awaken the spirit of kindness and good will. Hence the number and variety of his promises to those who are the most enterprising and efficient in promoting the happiness of others. " Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." "Give, and it shall be given unto you-good measure, pressed down, shaktogether and running over." Here is a bounty offered by the great King to make their fellow subjects happy.

And then God lifts men's eyes to the eterns world, and urges them to seek each other's happiness for its endless scenes. "They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ver!" Thus would God make each human bosom in image of his own, glowing with the most intense love for each others' happiness, temporal and eternal. Hence there is no epithet so true and so appropriate, God is LOVE.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE

Cathedral at Calcutta .- The cost of this edifice ejected by bishop Wilson, is estimated at £60,000 Towards this sum the bishop contributed £10,000. and promised £10,000 more; the Indian government have promised £15,000, and two additional chaplains; the residents at Calcutta subscribed unwards of £6. 000; and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge £5,000. A liberal subscription for the same object has been commenced in England, headed by the archbishop of Canterbury.

Portrait of Victoria.—A portrait of the Queen

has been presented to the Pasha of Egypt. It was received in the most honorable manner. It is now suspended in the grand saloon of the palace, by the side of that of Mohammed Ali himself. It is highly valued by all the royal females in the harem. A fer years ago, the likeness of the human figure would have been deemed sacrilege in Egypt, though it had been that of a young and beautiful queen. The Egyptian Society for Promoting Female Education in the East, consists of all the principal Turkish and Arab ladies in Cairo, its patrons being the royal sisters hemselves. The male children of the Pasha, together with those of the noble families of Egypt, Arabia. Syria and Darfour, are now receiving education in a college founded expressly for them, under European

Siberia .- Prof. Adolph Erman, a German, ha his stay at Yakutsk, he took advantage of the oppornity afforded him by a deep well to ascertain the ture of the place in April was 18 1-2 of Fabrenheit, And the Catholic religion must lend its hand to deco- Mr. Erman says that he could not expect to find the rate the path the enactors of such folly are treading on ground thawed, till he had reached a depth of 600 hurrying up to the many altars, where a priest stands it is solid only for two months. Yet with this degree to stamp each kneeling penitent with ashes and water of cold, there are as many as 128 days wholly without frost; and during this period of the year, vegetable life is not only undisturbed, but is pushed forward in an extraordinary manner. Very often in the shade, the thermometer shows 77 of Fahrenheit. Several kinds of grain are sown by Russians in the vicinity of The country is then thawed to a depth of three feet below the surface, and while it rests on strata in a state of perpetual frost, it yet produces on average fifteen fold, and in some cases forty fold. This extraordinary fertility of the soil is owing partly to its composition, which is entirely colluvial, partly How far removed in moral character are such dwel- also to the effect of frost in rendering it fertile and friable, and in part to the water, which in the spring rickles over the whole surface, and which finds no escape through the frozen strata below.

Mount Sinai .- Dr. Rueppell, a learned German of Frankfort, has lately published two volumes of the journal of his travels in Arabia, Egypt, Abyssinia, etc. He found Mount Sinai to be 7,498 feet above the level of the sea. On the 7th of May, the time when he ascended, the rocks were partly covered with numerous alpine plants in flower. The following day the saints; from the pure and holy joys of his ministerial he visited Mount Horeb, where he found less vegetation than on Mount Sinai; its height is 8,595 feet, which had established itself here for several years, living on the wild goats. The travels of Lord Lindde Berton, in addition to those of Laborde, Linant and others, have cleared up many difficulties in rela-

lem, is not the man to receive the sublimest revela- the Secretary of the London Geographical Society, | from this school Mr. Samuel Kirkland went forth as a weaned from a persecuting world, purified in the fur- young Englishmen about to visit Palestine, with a special request that they would endeavor to settle the

W. A Lawell

point in question. Asia Minor .- An English traveller, Mr. Ainsworth has furnished a great mass of important information respecting the modern and historical geography of the ancient kingdoms of Bithynia, Paphlagonia and a part of Galatia. His notices have laid open the resources of a country rich in mineral and vegetable productions, where iron and copper mines only wait to be worked over, forests to be felled, and rich plains nomically the most remarkable positions on the route

NOTICES OF AFRICA

(From the Foreign Missionary Chronicle.)
GRAND SESTERS.—This is the largest town of the coast, between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, having a population between 3,000 and 6,000, and not less than ten or twelve thousand residing on an area of a few square miles. The country is nearly all of it cleared, and covered for miles with continu ous cassada fields. Back of it there is a large Bush population. The face of the country is level, and the coast not high. The means of subsistence are cheap and abundant. The people are less intelligent and enterprising than the Kroomen, but equally anxious for the establishment of a mission among them. The king, when told by the agents of the mission Board, that they saw no other proper place for building snot, than that occupied by the large village, replied, "Let that be no hindrance. I have people enough to take up that town and carry it away before the sun gets up; if you say you will remain, by tomorrow noon it shall be done." This illustrates the earnest desire felt for instruction.

THE BASSA POPULATION—is numerous and in telligent-the country is among the finest on the coast, hilly and even mountainous, to within a few miles of the shore. Large numbers of them speak the English language; quite a number of them have been taught to read by the Baptist missionaries, and their language is reduced to a written form by the persevering labors of Mr. Crocker. Wars occasionally arise, from the unwillingness of the natives to have their most lucrative trade in slaves broken up by the colony. But it is an important and promising field of missionary ex-

SINOE.—The Mississippi colony here is a feeble one, not having received sufficient aid from home: but the situation is one of the best on the whole coastand has thus far been remarkably healthy. The influence of the colony on the natives seems to be good.

THE BLUE BARRA TRIBE, on the opposite side the river, is not large, but the people are exceedingly anxious to have schools among them, and the cation of their principal town is high and beautiful. The country back is settled by large and powerful tribes, who express great anxiety to have the " white men " visit them.

CAPE PALMAS. - One of the most healthy situaions on the coast. Though the soil is not so good, is yet productive of more than can be consumed or therwise disposed of. The American Board, and the Episcopal Board have each a mission here.

DISPOSITIONS OF THE NATIVES .- They rilling to receive missionaries, and even anxiousbut doubtless they are actuated, in part by curiosity, and still more by love of gain, rather than by any ove to those blessed truths of the gospel which the do not understand. They are an avaricious people and wish to have whites among them to increase their trade, and teach them the secrets of advancing in

NOTICES OF THE BAPTIST FOREIGN MIS-

[From the Baptist Missionary Magazine, July.] MAULMEIN. - The Eurasian school. This school thus designated, because established for the exclusive benefit of children of mingled European and Asiatic blood. They are to be under the entire control of the mission, and their expenses are to be defrayed by their parents. They form a distinct and growing class in community, and will ultimately form a very considerable portion of the population of the cities and large villages. They inherit from their fathers a disposition to despise their heathen connexions and yet from their mothers derive those principles of action which fit them for pre-eminence in wickedness. Their influence must infallibly be great in future years, and if their character can now be rightly formed they may become important auxiliaries to the missionaries in their great work. The scholars are 30 for the purpose, for help in the emergency. It suretravelled extensively in northeastern Asia. During are between four and 12 years of age. Rev. Mr. Simmons is their instructor. A large house, contigu- England heresy, and laid them under strong obligaous to the English Baptist chapel is occupied by the for its accommodation. The school will ultimately, if not at once, support itself. The Baptists hold a regular English service at Maulmein, for the religious instruction of English soldiers, and families of the rank of those for whose children the Eurasian school is

WEST AFRICA .- Mr. Clarke, of the Bassa mis sion, has hope that two of the school boys have been converted by the truth; and others have evidently been the subjects of many serious impressions.

The mission premises at EDINA, are enclosed by a ditch four feet wide and two and a half deepdwelling house, a house for native boys, and a cook house, in addition to the mission house which is in progress of enlargement. The farm supplies the family with vegetables, and fruits. The mission school has 35 scholars, of whom 22 are country boys-easily governed and making good proficiency. Five girls are already in the school, and more are promised. The prejudices of the people are yielding on this " Light has begun to dawn."

OJIBWA INDIANS .- The Indians generally lister to the gospel and desire the visits of the missionary Norman Shequa, the eldest son of the deacon has obtained hope in Christ, and requested admission to the church. Rum, the white trader's god, and the Indian's devil, is the chief antagonist of the self-denying missionary, and the immediate author of all the woes that cluster around the red man's dwelling.

A MISSIONARY MEETING .- Such a meeting wa held at Norwich, Conn. Sabbath evening, July 5, at while the Convent of the Forty Martyrs is 5,720 feet the beautiful lawn of the Hon. Calvin Goddard. Afabove the sea. His next ascent was Jebel Serbal, the ter singing and prayer by Rev. Mr. Shipman, the obheight of which he found to be 6,760 feet. Here his ject of the meeting was stated, and the audience rethe cause of missions. The first church established in the town, under the care of Rev. J. Fitch, 180 say, of Dr. Robinson and Rev. E. Smith, and of M. years ago, war a missionary church-then the place was a wilderness, possessed by the Mohegan Indians, who were friendly to the congregation; -this church pouring forth of his heart heavenward, was a needful tion to the interesting country between Egypt and in later days, warmly supported the Indian school preparation of what was before him. John, luxuri- Palestine. The exact level of the Dead Sea is a established by Dr. Wheelock at Lebanon, which final-

missionary to the Oneida Indians, among whom he labored 40 years; one of the earliest Auxiliaries of the American Board was formed here, and fifteen missionaries from the church has since entered the service of the Board. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Eli Smith, of the Syrian mission, very appropriately. in behalf of the people in Syria, and of the Druses of Mount Lebanon. C. W. Rockwell, Esq, briefly stated the wants of the Missionary Society; and after singing Heber's Missionary Hymn, a collection was taken up amounting to about \$450-a thank offering for the American Board.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Advocate of Peace; Published by the American Peace Society, June, 1840. Vol. III. No. 7. pp. 24. Boston; Whipple & Damrell. This ably conducted, though small periodical, we always greet with pleasure. It brings balm to the wounded spirit. It enlightens our darkness. It calms our agitations. It enlivens our hopes of the early introduction of a truly golden age of the world, when wars and rumors of wars shall no more disturb the nations. Could we shape the minds of men ac cording to our wishes, it should have a circulation of twenty-five thousand instead of twenty-five hundred But, there is yet too much of the war spirit abroad and too little ear for the angelic song, "Peace or earth and good will to men," even among those who shout with the lips, "Glory to God in the highest." The present No. contains the twelth annual report o the society, with the addresses of Rev. Mr. Peabody S. E. Cowes, R. P. Stebbins, and A. Walker, Esq. at the anniversary-all instructive, and of happy bear ing on the cause of universal peace.

CENTENNARY REFLECTIONS, on the Providential Character of Methodism. By Rev. Abel Stevens, A. M. pp. 32, octavo. New York; T. Mason & G. Lane. 1840.

Much ability is displayed in this production-not ittle genius, and an intimate acquaintance with the history of Methodism, as it has prevailed both in England and America. With a large measure of the Esprit du Corps, the author combines not an inconsiderable share of candor, and evidently aims to rise above the littleness of sectarianism, while yet its clogs are not wholly shaken from his feet. Of Whitefield he says, "He moved like a comet, dazzling and amazing the world, but leaving scarcely a trace behind him."-" Almost the last vestige of his laborious life has passed away, or blended undistinguishably, with the mass of Christianity." So no doubt it seems to the eye of sense; but not so, to the eye of faith. The "traces" that he has left behind him, are not those of a distinct, powerful and somewhat boastful sect, fortified in its peculiarities by a cunningly devised system of legislation-but they are se drawn by the Recording Angel on the enduring tablets of ten thousand thousand human hearts, where they sweetly mingle with the beautiful lineaments of the Saviour's image, to be developed hereafter, as gold, silver, and precious stones," unmixed with the "wood, hav and stubble," that form a large part of the system of Methodism. It is the "undistinguished mass of Christianity " that will shine in glory reafter; while "the unparalleled grandeur" Wesley's "aystem" of bishops, preachers, itinerants, conferences, &c. &c. will be forgotten, or remembered only to be lamented. The eye of Mr. S. is so filled with Methodism, that he can see but little besides. Yet the arder of his zeal, the warmth of his piety, and the clearness of his understanding, fairly ntitle him to our love and admiration.

ITEMS.

NOVA SCOTIA BIBLE SOCIETY.-The late aniversary meeting of this Society is said by the Editor of the "Guardian," to have had the largest and post respectable attendance that has ever been witnessed in Halifax. The General Agent of the B. and B. Society, Mr. Thompson was present, and addressed the meeting at great length, and was heard with breathless attention. Among other things, he stated, that the Roman Catholic priests in Peru, Mexco and Canada, are favorable to the circulation of the word of God! Can it be true? The collection at the close of the meeting amounted to £25, 6s. 8d. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is Patron of the Society, and the Master of Rolls, President.

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—Owg to the general embarrassment, and derangement of the pecuniary affairs of the country, the increase of the Permanent funds of the Seminary falls short of meeting the necessary expenditures, in the amount of \$5000. An appeal is made to the churches and friends of the Seminary, by a committee appointed of the purpose, for help in the emergency. It surethe purpose, for help in the emergency. It surewere but two individuals, both ministers, in number; 17 males and 13 females; all of them | ly will not be made in vain, since God has given them deliverance from all fear of taint from New tions to testify their gratitude, by preserving from deschool, the necessary buildings not being yet erected cay as well as from impure infection, their " beloved

THE EPISCOPAL BOARD OF MISSIONS held their fifth annual meeting in New York last month.

The cordial thanks of the Board were voted to Mollah Bahram, a Persian merchant, for his disinterested and persevering kindness to the Rev. Mr. Southgate, during his dangerous illness at Kermanshahwhereby that valued brother was preserved from an untimely death in a foreign and hospitable land.

It was Resolved, as the sense of the Board, that it s expedient to consecrate three Presbyters to the exorcise of the Episcopal office in the Republic of Texas. The resolution was referred to a special committee, report to the Board at the next annual meeting.

Resolutions were adopted, for ascertaining th whole number of domestic missionaries that have at any time been in the employment of the Society-the whole amount of money expended for their supportthe whole number of stations adopted-and of church edifices built at such stations—the number of adopted stations, abandoned-the number adopted, but still vacant in whole or in part, and the number of churches established by the Agency of the general missionary operations of the church, which are now self-

supported. A good recommendation .- "That all landitory epithets, and other expressions, such as "devoted." faithful," " self-denying," &c. which are frequenty applied to the missionaries whose labors are stated [in missionary reports] be omitted." Another and still more important recommendation might be added, viz: that all TITLES of factitious distinctions, such as Doctor," " Right Reverend," " Bishop," &c. &c. be omitted as " worthless" or something worse. The minded of the relation ever sustained by Norwich to Board adopted the above recommendation of their own Committee-and they will do themselves no less

onor, if they will adopt ours, at their next meeting! A few individuals in South Carolina have established a Professorship in Bishop Chase's new College, of \$10,000.

Western Reserve College .- Mr. NATHAN P. SEY. Moun, late Tutor in Yale College, has been elected

FRANCE. persons were employed by four different socia-France in the work of Evangelization; not less the 40 or 50 of these were preachers of the word. All of them considered, in the judgment of charity, con-It is supposed, says Mr. Baird, that the gospel

now preached in one hundred places in France, when it was not preached before the Revolution of 1830 Pure religion has been stendily reviving for the to.

25 years in the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland, and is making itself felt, far beyond the narrow limits. the country.

In Italy, there are 14 Protestant ministers; 11 of them preach in French and 3 in German-beside a few English preachers. The Foreign Evangelical Society contributed law

year (the first of their operations) \$3000 to aid the cause of evangelical religion in Europe, and Canada. The Emperor of Austria requires the Protestayoung men of Hungary to go to Halle or Berlin.

obtain their education (there is no Protestant Univer sity in Hungary) and better places he could not have In 1572 there were 2,500 ministers in France of

the Reformed church; now there are less than 700 and only a minoritry of these are evangelical men DOMESTIC.

In Philadephia, the fourth of July was celebrated appropriately by the friends of Temperance. Those sands were assembled. Rev. Mr. Pierpont of Boston addressed them more than two hours, with great obtiity. Another celebration was held in the Rev. Mr. Waterman's church for the benefit of Juvenile Tenperance Societies, and Sabbath schools. More than a thousand children and youth were assembled. No accidents have been heard of, connected with three celebrations. The cold water army is increasing in number and strength.

An Association has been formed at Germ near Philadelphia, by members of different religious denominations, to prevent the desceration of the Sab bath. They have been led to take this step, by the demoralizing influences to which they are exposed from the example of many in the city who use the Sabbath for visiting, and recreation in the country,

The Protestant Vindicator states that the number of Roman Catholics in our country is about 1,800,000that they have 1,500 ecclesiastics, viz: 800 prises and 700 other clergymen-that they have 500 clapels and 300 other mass houses, and 19 colleges, cha tered and unchartered. Catholic Europe is directing its last and most resolute struggle to gain over ou country to popery and despotism

The expenses of boarding and washing at Lans eminary have been reduced by the liberality of it friends, to 60 or 70 cents a week-and it is expected that they will be yet further reduced.

The Hartford Co. Temperance Society, last month adopted the pledge of total abstinence from all into cating drinks, as the basis of all future temperant organizations in the country.

The Government of the United States have order some splendid rifles and pistols of Colt's Patent Fur Arms Manufacturing Co. for the Imaum of Muscat. A monument is to be erected in the Valley of W oming to commemorate the massacre of three hipersons in the bloody attack of the Indians.

The Salem Gazette states that six dozen peach raised in a green house in that city, have be in Boston market for four dollars a dozen

We learn from Salem, that Mr. John P. Jewe Bookseller in that place, has in press, and will iss about the first of August, a new work, on Congreg tionalism. By Rev. Geo. Punchard, Pastor Congregational Church in Plymouth, N. H. W. an Introductory Essay, by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D., Braintree. If this book proves on exami be, what we have reason to expect, coming from source which it does, we predict for it a rapid extensive sale. We shall notice it as soon as pr

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE. STATISTICS OF THE TRIENNIAL CATALOGS

The Triennial Catalogue of this Institution ive the following facts and statistics. The o which belonged the Rev. Levi Frisbie, c ather of Professor Frisbie, of Harvard C Rev. Sylvanus Ripley, for a long time a Tu Professor in the Institution, and the Hon. John have gone to their long home. In the thin class of 1774, President McKeen's class, tw ing. In the next class, containing the vene Kellogg, of Framingham, settled in the a that place in 1781, and Hon. Sylvester Gill erly a member of Congress, burvive. Of the next class, five of these is General Mattoon, of Amberst member of Congress from this State. following which contained the distinguished sician, Dr. Burton, who was the leader termed the taste scheme, all but one a 70 years, 2,052 individuals, having for lar course of study, have received the b ar course of study, have received the back gree. Of these alumni, 545 have entered it tian ministry, 16 have been Presidents of or theological seminaries; 50 have been Pre-colleges or theological seminaries; eight Governors of States; 13 have been Jud. preme Courts; nine have been Senators to 42 have been Representatives in Congress been Ambassadors to Foreign Courts, been a Postmaster General. Besides the ni, 524, not alumni of the Institution, i the degree of bachelor or doctor in me usual course of study; and 323 have re ary degrees, making the whole, 2,899 who he coived degrees at the Institution. Of the 2,05 ni, 1,456 are now living; and of the 545 386 still survive.

DESECRATION OF THE SABBATIL

Mr. Editor,—I perceive, by the testimony 'Times' itself, that there was an extra issued hat office on "Sunday," of which "six the copies" were sold during the day. usand persons in this city are willing to with the publisher of the Times in the go ling under foot one of the commands of have yet to learn, Mr. Editor, that it is no violate the fourth, as either of the other of the decalogue. What are we comgravate it. This paper has a large co many a youth was tempted to go to the purchase a copy of that extra, and was set it in the streets. I hope, Dear Sir, your be as bold in denouncing the conduct of thus openly violate God's commands, as if proclaiming their folly on the horse tope. Its also, that those who reverence the Sabhath will frain from patronizing a paper, which that vials that sacred day. A FRIEND TO THE SABBATH Roston, Jun 21, 1980.

Mesers. Elilors, A
just now, that there is a
I might tell you of our
school celebrations, and
ly; but they were only
style, and are rather
however deserve to be a
On visiting the Comm
considerable gathering a
the Mall; and on appr
collected round a table,
whole Sabbath school,
holding a fair. They ha
country, and came back
ers, and large and spleue
selling. The air, for with fragrance; all face
with fragrance; all face
with fragrance; all face selling. The air, for so with fragrance; all face quiet joy; and many a r that both awakened and him or her that spent it ter through the whole da this operation, and saw how they looked when t they stopped, when the away, I saw convincing pected—that the attention region, is exerting a ben least civilized and most

opulation. The other thing to be of that terrible nuisance New York on that day, New York on that Common in the mornin constables sent them to Elm, where they were une and alley of the cit novances, through the c ion could wish to be on iful sight, towards evening and people, of every age the dirty and the drun those noble trees, talking the fall flow of hilarity that Plate them and discussed mowthout interruption. A without interruption. A porder and decency in the least, fifty thousand personess the splendid exhibit Now, why will you no in New York? You n ould be, if the rightshould be, it the right-init feel their strength and res-and we have ignorance and to make the city a perfect public festival, if we we table did not show out se to have deepen to conduct.

do the same, if they would age to the sticking place,"
to try, but to do it. The

gle or two of resistance at fearless, they would carry Basements to Church claring war against under-damp, disagreeable, unb never be well ventilated people, the air soon becathe speaker's head, if he a stratum of the worst of it perhaps the worst in the c neetinghouse not occupie with tombs; which made a with tombs; which made a they used half the ground in the used half for but has been altered. A lai fortable vestry has been made of public worship of vestry; or, as it may be The thought of going so far ple a little at first; but it proposes is well filled.—The cow resolved to disinter the learning out the inside work build it on the same gen Park street church.—The bich worships at the Odco treet Theatre,) are about their present lease will so they mean to find room for the property of the property of the surface.

In the property of the property of

DINNER TO MR. CUN he enterprising projector between Boston and Liver tious, and a large number of it honor.—Besides the subs brge number of gentlemen o ters were present, and inbraced a large number of the number present was co-ixteen hundred. Mr. Josiah Quincy, Jr.

seful hint to such of

bout to build houses of w

nown felicity of manner, coused to be said, many good for the entertainment of the sas said that was striking, of the events now celebrated—e tent to the interests of manking. ten to occur. It is three line the Western world was so. Many thousand voyage that period from one continuas not until within a few oved to the world, that the vother area. other agency than that of ven. It is now shown be made the shown a be made, but it has actual a aid of the wind, and in or roughout the whole voyage see see before done in the therto made by the aid of the Of the scores of fleet packet erely equalling, but surpast we navigated the ocean from present day, the latest im Europe is forty-six di same moment rival of two steam ships, and the other in sixteen a and the other in sixteen a sessige is thus made by these is the series of the tribute of the tribute of the tribute of the tribute. This is one of the tribute, This is one of the tribute. This is one of the tribute of the tribut es the two continents han half the distance from

Took is placed at one of these is the event which was as of Boston to Mr. Co regards one of the great lite n accomplished. In establish a to be practicable, Mr. C.

ated them hitherto from the discovered. But it is

y interesting to the citizens to this port at one of the two between the two continents are opened for the most interesting.

less than 160 or 170 four different societies in angelization; not less than achers of the word. All judgment of churity, con-

. Baird, that the gospel is red places in France, where e the Revolution of 1830.

tendily reviving for the last Cantons of Switzerland, and eyond the narrow limits of

3 in German-beside a

al Society contributed last ns) \$3000 to aid the in Europe, and Canada. a requires the Protestant go to Halle or Berlin, to re is no Protestant Univerplaces he could not have

ministers in France of here are less than 700, are evangelical men.

h of July was celebrated of Temperance. Thos. v. Mr. Pierpont of Boston o hours, with great abile held in the enefit of Juvenile Tem of, connected with these ter army is increasing in

ers of different religious he desecration of the Sabtake this step, by the which they are exposed in the city who use the ation in the country.

states that the number of ntry is about 1,800,000stics, viz: 800 priestr hat they have 500 chapes, and 19 colleges, charlic Europe is directing gele to gain over or

by the liberality of its eek-and it is expected duced.

tinence from all intoxof all future temperance

ited States have ordered ols of Colt's Patent Fire the Imaum of Muscat. ted in the Valley of Wy-

that six dezen penches,

hat Mr. John P. Jewett, n press, and will issue w work, on Congregaunchard, Pastor of the Richard S. Storrs, D. proves on examination to expect, coming from the nice it as soon as pub-

For the Boston Recorder COLLEGE.

IENNIAL CATALOGUE of this Institution for press. From it we de-The first class, Levi Frisbie, of Ipswich, of Harvard College, the a long time a Tutor and and the Hon. John Wheelthe second class there , who was distinguished as ty-one years a Professor of four are living. In the ckeen's class, two are living the venerable Dr. ettled in the ministy in an Sylvester Gilbert, fors, both living, four still five are living, and one of Amherst, formerly a this State. In the class distinguished metaphy as the leader in what is but one are starred. It ing finished the regued the bachelor's dehave entered the Chris-residents of colleges and ave been Professors in ries; eight have been been Judges of Sus in Congress; two have Resides the above als itution, have received tor in medinine, in the 323 have received honor-2, 2,899 who have reof the 545 minister

> For the Boston Recordst. THE SABBATH.

by the testimony of the was an extra issued from which "six thousand day. So it seems six tre willing to participate lling to participate s in the guilt of tran-mands of Jehovah. that it is not as had to that it is not to the commands of the other commands of the coming to, if the stogo on increasing at thing to justify the commes, but much to make the stogo of the comments of of the commen n large circulation, and to go to the office and , and was seen reading it Sir, your paper will conduct of those who ands, as they are in house tops. I heps to house tops. I h h thus violat TO THE SABBATH.

and came back loaded with baskets of flow-large and splendid boquets, which they were The air, for some distance around, was filled rance; all faces beamed with a pure and organet; all faces beamed with a pure and as and many a ninepence was spent in a way the awakened and purified the taste, and made the relation spent it feel happier and behave between the whole day. As I stood and watched operation, and saw who were the buyers, and hey looked when they first came in sight, when knopped, when they bought, and as they went I saw convincing proof of what I before susthat the attention paid to horticulture in this, is exerting a heneficial influence on even the wilzed and most unapproachable classes of our er thing to be mentioned is, the suppression

The other may one mentioned as the appression into terrible nusance which did such muschief in a Yark on that day. A few boys appeared on the amount in the morning, with India crackers. The stables sent them to the little hill near the Great n, where they were allowed to amount themselves. wa way. Every where else, the use of daneable combustibles was effectually us and disagreeable combustibles was effectually piesced; or perhaps, was scarce attempted. The adid walks of the Common, and every street and and ailey of the eity, were as free from such an-ances, through the day and through the night, as easily with to be on the Sabbath. It was a beaudt, towards evening, to see ten or fifteen thoume, of every age, sex and condition, except y and the drunken, walking in the shade of ble trees, talking and enjoying themselves in all flow of bilarity, and yet with such decency in how of marty, and yet wan such decency meanor, that Plato might have walked among and discussed moral philosophy with a friend at interruption. And equally perfect was the and decency in the evening, when, at the fifty thousand persons were assembled to withe splendid exhibition of fireworks, at the exthe city, by artists from New York.

y, by artists from New York.

ill you not have such beautiful times.

You might do it. Highly as we see, we cannot pretend to be so much han you, as appearances on that day would in-You have virtue, and intelligence, and renou have virtue, and meetingenee, and re-fit, and taste enough to govern the city as it be, if the right-minded among you would only in strength and resolve to have their own any; to have guorance and barbarism and vice enough to the city a perfect scene of confusion on every see the city a perfect scene of confusion on every consists, if we would only let it loose. Our edd not show out so had as yours on that day, see the decent part of the people were resolved we decent conduct. Your decent people might exame, if they would only "screw their courains still sticking place," and resolve,—not merely but to do it. They might have a little strugtow of resistance at first; but if resolved and control would carry the day. of resistance at first; but if resolved and hey would carry the day. outs to Churches.—Our churches are de-

ng was against under-ground vestries. They are p. disagreeable, unhealthy places. They can r be well ventilated; and when well filled with the air soon becomes unfit to breathe; and ter's head, if he stands erect, is thrust into of the worst of it. That of Park street was as the worst in the city. The space under the aghouse not occupied by the vestry, was filled ombs; which made an emiment physicians say, ased half the ground for killing the congregation, to other half for burying them. This building been altered. A large, commodious and comable vestry has been made above ground, and the te of public wership on the Sabbath is above the or, as it may be called, the second story, ght of going so far up stairs frightened peo-e at first; but it proves no serious evil. The well filled —The church in Essex street have resolved to disinter their vestry. They are now good me inside work of the house, and will re-it on the same general plan with that of the street church.—The Franklin street church house, as Theatre,) are about to louid them a house, as present lease will some expire. I understand mena to find room for their vestry somewhere the earth's surface. These facts may afford a hint to such of your readers in cities, as are wild houses of worship.

agency than that of the precarious winds of now shown not only that a voyage ade, but it has actually been made, without the wind, and in opposition to the wind, the whole voyage, and in less time than and the whole voyage, and in less time than a before done in the thousands of voyages hade by the aid of the most favorable wind ares of fleet packet ships now affort, not alling, but surpassing in speed, all that ted the ocean from the time of Columbus at day, the latest which has now reached forty-six days from that continent. moment, we have just been witnesses of f two steam ships, one in foarteen and a other in sixteen and a half days. The has made by these two steamers, in a third which it is made by the elite of the w engaged in the commerce of this was the more particular object his event is the commencement by which this rapid communication definition of the state of the

public FESTIVALS—HOUSES OF WORSHIP.
Bostor, July 14, 1840.
Messrs. Etitors,—All things are so quiet here, jat now, that there is searce matter for a short letter, inglated telebration, and Sabbath should be the common with the cutizens of Bostors, and the like, on the Fourth of July but they were only "very well," in the usual type to they were only "very well," in the usual type to they were only "very well," in the usual type to the mentioned.

On using the Common after breakfast, I saw a collected round a table, some fifty feet long, where a whale Sabbath school, teachers and children, were described round a table, some fifty feet long, where a whale Sabbath school, teachers and children, were holder a fourth of the substitute of the command the cutizens of Bostone, and the like, on the Fourth of Julies Clourabine 18, Nimred 20, Perolid 44, Favorite 18, Herrica 18, Nimred 20, Perolid 18, Nimred 20, Perolid 44, Favorite 18, Nimred 20, Perolid 44, Favorite 18, Herrica 18, Nimred 20, Perolid 44, Favorite 18, Herrica 18, Nimred 20, Perolid 44, Favorite of this great improvement, and the benefits which are anticipated from it were happily alluded to, and forcibly illustrated in various ways, among the other topics of remark, by the gentlemen who were criled on to address the company yesterday. We cannot give anything like a sketch of the remarks of each. Among the gentlemen who addressed the numerous company, besides the President of the day, were Mr. Grattan, the British Consul, Mr. Webster, Judge Story, President Quincy, the Attorney General, the Collector of the Port, the Mayors of Boston and Salem, and other gentlemen. The day passed pleasantly, and the company appeared to be highly gratified by the convival and intellectual entertainment which was afforded them.—Daily Adv.

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

ST. VINCENT.—A decided improvement has taken place in the agricultural interests since last January.

TobaGo.—The chief Justice congratulates the Grand Jury on the total absence of all cases of assault in the half yearly calender.

GRENADA.—The legislature have abolished their militin.

GRENADA.—The legislature have abolished their militia. The militia parades were universally done away—the effect of emancipation is security.

DOMINICA.—Remarkably good order, crops doing well—great prospects for 1841. The quarterly trials for crime, few and trifling.

British GUIANA.—A machine has been invented for digging canals in the sugar estates, which will be equal to 20,000 laborers on them.

In fourteen months there were erected in Guiana, seventy-four stores, and two hundred and sixty-seven free settlers' cottages. In the county of Demarara, buildings are erected in all directions.

A correspondent of the London Times writes that he anticipates the rise of property to increase fifty percent.

tent.

The surplus customs have doubled, and even to the surplus customs have doubled, and even to the surplus of the surplus

The Governor bears the most explicit testimony to the peaceful disposition, sufficient industry and respect for law, which pervade the emancipated. Great confidence is felt in the permanency of property. The Guinan Royal Gazette comes out, confessing that the dark forebodings had proved to be groundless; and that the free negro cottages presented abodes of cheer fulness, religion, and morality to a pleasing extent A mild and conciliatory course on the part of the planters, has been successful wherever adopted.

A number of blacks who some years since wer transported to Sierra Leone, have returned to Dominica. A chapter of horrors was recently got up here from some little disturbance in Januaica, which appears thave been a piece of extravagore. — Françalist.

have been a piece of extravagance.—Evangelist.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE AMONG TH

The following items we cut from the Olive Bran-

The following items we cut from the Olive Branch and Weekly Messenger,
Father Matthew's Pledge.—One million persons have now received the pledge in Ireland from Father Mathew, and only one hundred have returned it.
Testimony of the Magsistrates.—Not one person has been brought before the police courts of Ireland, who had signed the tee-total pledge.
Great Movement in Montreal, under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Phelan, have signed the total abstinence niedge. Of these only twenty-six have, in any way

pledge. Of these only twenty-six have, in any way been known to violate it, and all these have expressed penitence. Great blessedness has been poured into many families, whose husbands and fathers have been

formed.

Progress in Pottsville, Pa .- One thousand nine Trog tess in Politetite, Pa.—One thousand nine hundred Catholies have taken the pledge in Pottsville. The chief drink among the colliers has been strong beer, made fiery by whiskey, posoning the blood and causing men to bloat, and fall an casy prey to disease and death.

A Good Beginning. Albany Catholic Total-

A Good Beginning. Allowy Cathoric Trans-distinence Association.—On Sunday evening, May 17th, a meeting was held in St. Mary's church, for the purpose of organizing an association on the prin-ciple of abstaining from all kinds of latexicating drinks. The Rev. J. A. Schneller addressed the congregaion .- Five hundred members have already jo

The following is their pledge:

PLEDGE.—"I promise to abstain from all kinds of intoxicating liquors."

The Rev. J. A. Schneller is President of the Soci-

ety, and they have the most encouraging prospects. The distillers in Ireland are already so overstocked with whiskey of their own manufacture, that they are seeking sales in the West Indies and Portuguese mar-

botter, William Smith, the late member for Norwich, who was another of them, is dead also, by whose indefatigable exertions, for nearly 50 years, both in and out of Parliament, it was most vigorously supported.

As to the rest of the committee, Samuel Heare, William Dilwyn, George Harrison, Richard Phillips, and the other dear friends whose names I am sorry that I cannot at this moment recollect, these also are all dead, and gone, no doubt, to their eternal rest. I was invited many months ago to be at this meeting, but old age and infirmities, being lame and nearly blind, and besides being otherwise seriously affected at times, gave me no hope of attending it. At length, I have been permitted to come among you, and I rejoice in it, if I only were allowed to say in this place, in reference to your future labors: Take courage—be not dismayed—go on—persevere to the last—that you will always have pleasure from the thought of having done so. I myself can say with truth, that though my body is fast going to decay, my heart beats as warmly in this sacred canse, now in the Slat year of age, as it did at the age of 24, when I first took it up. And I can say farther, with truth, that if I had another life given me to live, I would devote it to the same object. So far for your encouragement and perseverance.

The onium the Britannia just as she entered the Narrows, on Saturday evening, which carried away her howays in and did canday which carried away her howays in and did canday which carried away her howays in and did canday when the sum of the same object. The notion is a state of green and perseverance.

The onium the Britannia just as she entered the Marrows, no Saturday evening, which carried away her howays in and did canday which carried away her howays in and did canded the sum of the Britannia. The heat states are, from China of March 27, and from Singapore, April 15.

The American merchants at Canton, apprehensive of the cup of the expedition, were preparing to quit the city. They had declined as Singapore, apr

POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The returns under the census recently taken by authority of the State, with two or three exceptions, have all been received, and the entire population of the State will not be found to vary essentially from SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETERN THOUSAND. The census now taking by the United States, including as it will, town paupers, inmates of Colleges, Hospitals, &c. if correctly taken, will probably exceed this number by 6 or 8,000, and may amount to 725 or 730,000. The following 39 towns are the only ones, under the new Amendment of the Constitution, that will be entitled to more than one representative. 171 towns will be entitled to one each, and there are 98 towns, containing less than 1,200 POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS and there are 98 towns, containing less than 1,200 inhabitants, which can only be represented as fractions—that is to say, as many times as 160 is contained in the number of their population, so many years in the next ten will they be entitled to a representative—making an average probably, of about 350 members upon a full representation.

	1830.	1837.	1840.	No.	Frac-
Boston,					tions.
Lowell,	61,392	80,325	83,979	35	1179
Salem,	6,474	18,010	20,981	9	581
New Bedford.	13,886	14,985	15,162	6	1962
	7,592	11,394	12,585	5	1785
springfield,	6,784	9,234	11,013	5	213
Charlestown,	8,787	10,101	10,872	5	72
Nantucket,	7,202	9,048	9,512	4	1112
Lynn,	6,133	9.223	9,075	4	675
Taunton,	6,045	7,647	7.524	3	1524
Fall River,	4,957	6,352	6,451	3	451
Newburyport,	6,388	6,741	7,124	3	1124
Cloucester,	7,501	8,822	6,394	3	394
Cambridge,	6,073	7,631	8,127	3	2127
Roxbury,	5,259	7,493	8,310	3	2310
Worcester,	4,172	7,117	7,060	3	1060
Attleborough,	8,115	3,396	3,620	2	20
Dartmouth,	3,567	3,958	4,091	2	491
Fairhaven,	3,034	3,649	3,985	2	385
Newbury,	3,603	3,771	3,889	2	289
laverhill,	3,913	4,726	4,369	2	769
Andover,	4,540	4,878	4,951	2	1351
Marblehead,	5,150	5,549	5,539	2	1937
Beverly,	4,065	4,609	4,686	2	1686
Danvers,	4,228	4,804	5,140	2	1540
Dorchester,	4,064	4,564	4,458	2	858
Weymouth,	2,839	3,387	3,630	2	30
Scituate,	3.470	8,754	3,720	2	120
Tymouth,	4.751	5,034	5,180	2	1580
Middleborough,	5,008	5.005	5,006	2	1406
Rochester,	3,556	3,570	3,986	2	356
Barnstable,	3,975	4.017	4,297	2	697
Sandwich,	3,367	3,579	3,620	2	20
Northampton,	3,613	3,576	3,672	2	72
W. Springfield,	3,270	3,227	3,707	2	107
Westfield,	2,940	3,039	3,640	2	40
Pittsfield.		3.575	4.060		
Pitteffeld,	3,561	3,575	4,060	2	
Adams,	3,561 2,648	8,575 4,191	4,060 3,639	2	39
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Adams, In 37 town	3,561 2,648 ns,	4,191 h,		138 F	39
Adams, In 37 town	3,561 2,648	4,191 h,		2 138 F	460 39 teps.

entitled to send one Representative, so that the next House will consist of about 400 members.—Atlas.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Rev. Wm. Croswell, for many years rector of Christ Church (Episcopal) in this city, has resigned the charge of that patish.

Rev. Dr. Potter has declined the invitation, him some time ago, to become the rector of Trinity Church, (Episcopal) Boston.

Church, (Epiacopal) Boston.

At the meeting of the New England Conference of Methodists, held at Lowell, on the first of the present month, it was voted to recommend the establishment of a Theological Seminary. 'The adoption of this resolution,' says Zion's Herald, 'will form an epoch in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church.'

A similar resolution was passed by the Convention of Universalists, which met recently in New Bedford, and a Committee appointed to carry the says.

ford, and a Committee appointed to carry the san

Summary of News.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA .- The new stea are Britannia, the first of Mr. Cunard's Liverpool, Hali-fax, and Boston Line, arrived in our harbor on Satur-day evening, at ten o'clock. The Britannia left Liverpoil on the 4th inst at half-past two, P. M. and arrived at Halifax on Friday morning, at three. She was detained at Halifax about seven hours, and made her passage from that place to Boston in 36 hours. The whole passage from Liverpool to Boston was effected in the second passage from the s

presented by Mr. Phillips, but the Convention refusthe interests of mankind than can be expected
deto give it a place on the records. James G. Birney, of New York, was present, and was introduced
his three hundred and fifty years
like the world was discovered by Columlike the world was discovered by Columlike the United States.

The wonerable Thomas Clarkson, on taking the
total the world within a few months that it has been
to the world, that the voyage can be made by

The venerable Thomas Clarkson, on taking the
total the following effect:

The wonerable Thomas Clarkson, on taking the
following effect:

I stand before you as an humble individual, whose
the following effect:

I stand before you as an humble individual, whose
the following effect with that of the precarious winds of
the following effect western or British Queen. In future, the
delay at Halifax will not be more than three hours;
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Allempt to Assassinate the Queen.—The papers contain numerous details of an attempt to assassinate the Queen, while, with Prince Albert, she was taking an airing in St. James's Park, on the evening of the tenth of June. A young man named Edward Oxford, who was employed in a stable, fired two pistols at the coach, neither of which took effect, and it was not ascertained that they were loaded with balls. The man was arrested and examined, and confessed his design, but what reasons induced him to the act, do not appear. On the 12th, the Queen held a court for the purpose of receiving a congratulatory address from both houses of Parliament.

The proceedings of Parliament were of no interest.

The proceedings of Parliament were of no interest. The servant of Lord William Russell had been found guilty of the murder of his master, and sentenced to be executed. He made a confession of his

guilt.

A woman at Clophill, actually sold her child, about three months old, for a quart of beer. The helpless infant was again sold to a man from the neighborhood of Leighton Buzzard, for 2s. 6d., but before he fairly got out of the neighborhood, the mother sent and re-purchased it for the sum of 3s. 6d.

IRELAND.—The greatest distress prevails among the operatives of Dublin. The streets are every day filled with famishing wretches. There had been a meeting at the Mansion-house, to devise means for a meeting at the Mansion-house, to devise means for their relief. It was a heart-rending sight to see the crowds of distressed objects anxiously gathered round the door of the mayoralty in the expectation of some immediate succer. The proprietors of several places of public amusement, in a manner creditable to themselves, agreed to give benefits at their respective houses for the relief of the operatives. Subscriptions are likewise made through Dublin for the same object.

are likewise made through Dubin to the same france.—The small-pox was raging in the family of the King of the French, June 29. The law for continuing the charter of the Bank of France, and the bill laying duties on sugar, had passed the Chamber of Paris.

The preparations ordered for the transport of the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena to Paris were in active progress, and the Minister of the Interior had inspected the various articles to be used in the funer-al ceremony in Paris.

al ceremony in Paris.

The expedition against Buenos Ayres, under Admiral Baudin, was not to leave France before the 27th inst. It was understood that he would take possession of Buenos Ayres, and that, independently of the co-aperation of the seamen of his fleet and of the troops of Montevideo, he would require a land force of 4000 men.

It would appear that the sulphor question was It would appear that the sulphor question was nearly arranged. The Commerce publishes an article dated Naples, the 10th inst. which states that the indemnity to be given to the British merchants would not be in money, but in commission in the new treaty of navigation and commerce in progress of negociation with Great Britain.

with whisekey of their own manufacture, that they are seeking also in the West Indies and Portuguese markets.

DINNER TO MR. CUNARD—Tuesday, the day posted fifth the festive occasion, in compliment to the enterprising projector of the line of steambing the motor of the states occasion, in compliment to the enterprising projector of the line of steambing the motor of the states of the pulse of the posted for the festive occasion, in compliment to the enterprising projector of the line of steambing the motor of the states of the pulse of the pulse of the pulse of the states of the pulse of the pulse of the pulse of the states of the pulse of the states, down the burder of a respectable citizens. The World's Anti-Slavery Convention met at London, June 12th, the venerable Thomas Clarkson in the Chairs of the pulse of the states of the pulse of the states, down the burse of the pulse of the states of the pulse of the pulse of the states of the pulse of the states of the pulse of the pulse of the states of the pulse of the pulse of the p

Chair, spoke to the following effect:

I stand before you as an humble individual, whose life has been most intimately connected with the subject which you are met this day to consider. I was formerly, under Providence, the originator, and amnow, unhappily, the only surviving member of the Committee, which was first instituted in this country, in the year 1787, for the abolition of the slave trade, My dear friend and fellow-laborer, Mr. Wilberforce, who was one of them, is, as you know, dead; and here I may say of him, that there never was a maneiter dead or living, to whom your cause is more indebted than to him. My dear friend and fellow-laborer, William Smith, the late member for Norwich, who was another of them, is dead also, by whose indefitigable exertions, for nearly 50 years, buth in and out of Parliament, it was most vigorously supported.

As to the rest of the committee, Samuel Heare, William Dilwyn, George Harrison, Richard Philips, and the other dear friends whose names I am sorry that I cannot at this moment recollect, these also are than 1 cannot at this moment recollect, these also are the factors and the other dear friends whose names I am sorry that I cannot at this moment recollect, these also are the factors and the other dear friends whose names I am sorry that I cannot at this moment recollect, these also are the factors and the other dear friends whose names I am sorry that I cannot at this moment recollect, these also are the factors and the other dear friends whose names I am sorry that I cannot at this moment recollect, these also are the factors and for the factors and the other dear friends whose names I am sorry that I cannot at this moment recollect, these also are the factors and the other dear friends whose names I am sorry that I cannot at this moment recollect, these also are the factors and the other dear friends whose names I am sorry that I cannot at this moment recollect, these also are the factors and the facto

The most important news by the Britannia is that from China. The latest dates are, from Canton to March 27, and from Singapore, April 15.

The Chinese were busy in preparing fire-rafts for the purpose of destroying the British shipping. The American merchants at Canton, apprehensive of the consequences of the expedition, were preparing to quit the city. They had declined any further consignments, thus putting a stop to the trade. Letters from China of March 22, received at Singapore, say—The American merchants at Canton have taken the slarm, and issued circulars, declaring their intention of quitting that city as soon as they possibly can, and

at times, gave me no cope of attenting it. The special performance of the contract that they shall be a special performance of the contract that they shall be a special performance of the contract that they shall be a special performance of the contract that they shall be a special performance of the contract that they shall be a special performance of the contract that it is now celebrated. This is the commencement of the next see that the contract that is now celebrated. This is which they shall be contract that is now celebrated. This is the commencement of the next see as with the special performance of the contract that is now celebrated. This is the commencement of the next see as with the special performance of the contract that is now celebrated. This is the commencement of the next see as with the special performance of the contract that is now celebrated. This is the commencement of the next see as with the special performance of the contract that is now celebrated the continuents, so far as regards the situation of the special performance of the contract that is now celebrated. This is the commence of the contract that is now celebrated the special performance of the contract that is now celebrated the special performance of the contract that is now celebrated performance of the contract that is now celebrated the special performance of the contract that is now celebrated the contract that is now celebrated performance of the contract that the special performance of the contract that the special performance of the contract that is now celebrated performance of the contract that is now celebrated performance of the contract that the special performance of the contract that the performance of the contract that the perfo

Murder.—The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer mentions a horrid murder in Biandford, near that city on Thursday. John B. Slaughter, a troublesome man about town, received an anonymous letter stating that he would be lynched, unless he quitted in twenty days. He accused Joseph W. Piedge of being the author. Piedge called for his authority, was abused, and turned back and threw a brickhat at Slaughter. The latter followed quickly, and shot Pledge through the body, causing his death.

Murder .- A sailor named Francis Harp, got into a

Murder.—A sailor named Francis Harp, got into a quarrel with a German grog-shop keeper, by the name of Jacob Van Thorn, at Huron, a week or two ago, when Van Thorn seized a gun and shot Harp through the body. The young sailor died the next morning. Van Thorn was committed to jail.

Fatal Rencontre.—The Greensburgh (Ia.) Repository of the 4th inst, gives the particulars of a fatal occurrence which took place a few days previously in Decatur county in that State. A Mr. Varner had secretly married a daughter of a Mr. M'Daniel. On the evening after the marriage the father went to the house where the mar dated Naples, the 10th inst. which states that the indemnity to be given to the British merchants would not be in money, but in commission in the new treaty of navigation and commerce in progress of negociation with Great Britain.

Marshall Tallee had communicated accounts of further victics over the Araby: but the following extract from a private letter gives a different aspect to the French affairs in Africa:—

"The plain still continues to be enveloped in flames. The horizon is the Tataras, where he and thick designed to the sund of the continues to be enveloped in flames. The horizon is the Tataras, where he and the designed to the continues to be enveloped in flames. The horizon is the Tataras, where he and the designed to be an anomaly of the plain still continues to be enveloped in flames. The horizon is the Tataras, where he and the designed to be a strategies of the provided we perish, and the lowest amongst them would willingly expose inneed to an onest the French. What a war: And how is it in ead? What will become of the thereose of the second will become of the theorems of the second will be a strategies of

die, who think less of them than their estates.

be that her on Nimicest's South Association are nervely with the in Nintick, at the Nimice of Rev. Samoel Hant, on the first Tuesday of its (Aug. 4), at 2 delect P. M.

12 delect D. M.

13 delection of the Nimice of Nimice of

The Worcester Central Association, will meet at the house frev. Horatio Bardwell, in Oxford, on Toesday, the 4th ago of August, at 19 o'clock A. M. Geo. Allen, Sec'ry. Skrewspary, July 21, 1840.

A CARD.—The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the outribution of One Hundred Dulture, from the Ladies' Mistomary Society, in her husband's Farish, to constitute her an onerary member of the Am. Board Com. For. Missions, fay the donors realize that it is "more blessed to give than or receive."

Rebecca G. Webster.

Hopkinton, Mass. July 18, 1840. ---

HAVRE CHAPEL.

Commodore Elliott.—The Globe says that the Nazai General Court Martial, which convened at Philadelpha on the 4th of May last, for the trial of Commodore Elliott, found him guity of the 1st, 35, 5th, 6th, and 8th charges preferred against him, and seateneed him to be suspended for four years, with a suspension of pay for the first two years. The sentence has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy; but so much of it as deprived Commodore Elliott, found in a deprived Commodore Elliott found in pay has been remitted by the Treatedent.

The Post office Bill has received, its quintus in Congress, and information may yet be transmitted freely. Before Congress assembles agreement greater of the Navy of the Na

BRIGHTON MARKET .- Monday, July 20, 1840.

At market 200 Beef Cattle, 30 Cowand Calves, 2000 Sheep, and 170 Swite Cattle—The prices obtained last week were sustained; we quote the suite: first audits 85. Patters—Berf Cattle—The prices obtained hat week were sustained; we quote the same: first quality 5.75 a \$6; third quality 4.75 a 5.75.

Couse and Catters—Sales as \$20, 23, 26, 22, 32, 33, 40, & 42.

Sheep—Dull. Lots sold for 1.25, 1.33, 1.62, 1.71, 1.88, \$2, 2.

2.17, 2.25, 2.50, and \$3.

Skinne—Dull. No lots were sold to peddle, and no purchasers at market. A few were retailed at former prices, from 4.1-2 to 7.

THE Second Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Welnesday, July 29. Tuition \$5,00 per quarter, to be paid in advance.

Stard can be obtained on reasonable terms, and a few yields on the second of the family of the Institute of the Stard of adford, July 24, 1840. (*)

Mount Holyoke Female Seminary.

Mount Holyoke Female Seminary,
"MB present year in this Institution will close on Thoraday, July 30. The annual address to to be delivered
by Rev. Dr. Hopkins, President of Williams College—exercises to commence at two o'clock P. M. The friends and doacors of the Seminary are respectfully invited to stend. The
annual examination, which will occupy the afternoons of
more than a week, will commence on Thesday, P. M., July
21, and close in the forenoon of Thursday, July 30. July 17.

Dotchester, Mass.

Tulle next Term of this linstitution will commence on Wednesday, 9th of Sept, next. There are two departments, Male and Female, in which all the Higher and Common English branches, Greek, Latin and French was the thoroughly and practically taught. Young Ladies will enjoy all the advantages of Female Seminary, and slot the instruction of the Principal in the Languages and Higher English franches. Both Departments are under the supervision of the Principal, assisted by a competent Feurale Teacher. Boarders can be accommodated in the family of the Frincipal at the beginning of the sext Term, at a reasonable rate, including washing, lights, &c. Those parents who wish to place their children in a pleasant and healthy situation in the family of the Teacher's should make application as

Common,
Needlework, Panting and Drawing are taught.
Painting and Drawing an extra charge, 2.00.
Dotchester, July 24, 1840. 6w. G. M. WILDER.

BURDER'S VILLAGE SERMONS.

BURDER'S VILLAGE SERMONS.

ONE BUNDRED AND ONE plain and short Discourses
on the principal doctrines of the Gospel; intended for
the use of families, similar Schouls, or companies assembled
for religious instruction country village. By Googe furdier. To which is added to each Sermon, a short Prayer,
with some general prayer for families, schools, &c. at the
end of the work. Complete for families schools, &c. at the
end of the work. Complete for families who,
"These sermons, which is no evidence leve,
"These sermons, which is not village ser,
in the entire absence of a familiar serious of the
evangelical spirit, have gone through mental large elitions,
and been translated into several of the cutted for outerting many individuals, but also of introducing the Gouverting many individuals, but also of introducing the

OBEDIENCE TO MAGISTRATES,

VALUABLE RELIGIOUS WORKS,
DUBLISHED by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street, Boston.
Scott's Family Bible, in 6 vols. royal 8vo; Butterworth's
Concordance to the Holy Scriptures; Robinson's Greek Lexiron of the New Testament; Robinson's Translation Geomin's Hebrew Lexicon of the Old Testament; Robinson's edition of Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible; China, its state
and prospects, by Rev. W. H. Medburst; Library of Religious Knowledge, 0x; vols. 1, 2, 3. Tyerman & Bennett's
Journal; vol. 4 Bates's Harmony of the Divine Attributes;
vols. 5 and 6 Wilson's Evidence of Christonity; Dwight's
Decision of Questions discussed in Vale College; Dr. Griffin's
Park Street Lectures; do on the Doctrine of Divine Efficient NOTICES.

The Old Colony Association will hold its next meeting on Tuesday the 18th N. Santork. Earl Branch Scribe.

New Bedford, (Head of the River.) July 6, 1840.

Norfolk Association will hold its next meeting on Tuesday the 18th Inst. 10 o'clock A. M. at the house of the Scribe.

Norfolk Association of October Colon Inst. 18th Inst. 18

VOUTIL'S COMPANION. PUBLISHED WEEKLY, at the Office of the BOST CORDER. PRICE ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADV

CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEK'S NUMBER.

1 MIE Man That Found a Horse-shoe. Home-lis I and Fears, The Heiress.

True Generosity. A Thriling Narrative for the territoring to the from a Absent Superintendent. A Sister's Contion. Proverbs.—No. 6. Account of the Marriage of Dwarfs. Why do you came to the ton. Provers.—No. 6. Account of the Marriage of Two Dwarfs. Why do you come to the Sabath School? Sab-bath Schools do Good. A Lion's Remorse. Gratitude to a Horse. The Book—Ancolote of Walter Scott. The Little Schoolar. To H. A. B. and E. C. B. Epitaph on an Intant. 24.

From the DESURITIVE VALARAMIA.

the Mass. S. S. Society, 13, Cornhill.

MEMOR OF SARAH ANN fills.

Sitched, 5-bd.

Price 12 cents. Showing the importance of early religious instruction. Sarah Ann Bits was born in Stockbridge, Mass., July 17, 1815. She was converted through the agency of Sabbath school instruction, and died in the hope of the gospel. The statements of the instrative are confirmed and rendered more interesting by two letters—one from her minister, and the other from her physician.—pp. 54.

Michael Saraham Massimary Association. Stitched, 5-

Poetry.

Me. Willis,-The following lines were, as you will pered a footing on so many spots of our earth, where till recen ly, nothing has been known of Christ and him crucifie ald you deem them worthy of insertion in one corner o your paper, you will make such a use of them.

The shades of death are fading fast from view, Benighted nations now for mercy sue, Their cry is heard by Christ the Lord of Heaven, They shout in raptures now ! their sins forgiver O'er hill and vale new songs of praise are ringing, United nations, with one voice, are singing The matchless glories of the Lord of Hosts, Whose attributes no other being boasts. They, from the depths of misery, and of sin, Snatch'd from the burning, as a brand have been, Now in one voice with deep felt adoration, Ascribe to Christ the joys of their salvation.

THE VAUDOIS HARVEST HYMN.

BY H. HASTINGS WELD.
[Translated from the French.] FATHER of Mercies ! God of Peace ! Being whose bounties never cease! While to the heavens, in grateful tones, Ascend our mingled orisons, Listen to these, the notes of praise, Which we, a happy people, raise! Our hamlets, sheltered by Thy Care. Abodes of peace and plenty are; Our tillage by Thy blessing yields An hundred fold-the ripened fields Of flowing grain-the burthened vine-Are tokens of Thy Love Divine. The cradled head of infancy Oweth its tranquil rest to Thee-Youth's doubting step, man's firmer tread In years mature, by Thee are led-Secure may trembling age, oh Lord! Lean on its staff, Thy Holy Word. Teach us these blessings to improve, Teach us to serve Thee, teach to love-Thy service, God, our greatest good Whether in youth, like early fruit, Or in the sere and solemn suit Of our autumnal age, like when Ripened and for the reaper fit, Thou cut us off, oh God, may we Gathered into Thy garner be !

Miscellany.

From the Christian Intelligencer RELIGIOUS PORTRAITS.

A volume was published some time since in Edinburgh, entitled "Church in the Army. It is a miscellany of facts illustrating the tri-umph of redeeming mercy over the ungodli-ness which is so universal in military life. The author, Mr. Innes, was formerly Chaplain of Stirling Castle; and his details are "highly calculated to convince the careless and the profane," while they allure all Christian readers by their rich delineations, both of human nature and religious experience. I have extracted two of the narratives, with a little abridgement; and hope that the perusal of them will edify the readers of the Christian Intelligencer. WANT OF CHRISTIAN INTERCOURSE .- A

short time after the battle of Waterloo, an Episcopal minister was travelling on the Continent; and was called upon to preach in a town where several English families resided. He chose a text which led him to notice the leading doctrines of divine truth—the ruined state of man as a sinner, and the con-salvation by Jesus Christ. A military office of his audience. On the state of man as a sinner, and the only way of of high rank was one of his audience. On the Monday following he dined in company with that gentleman; and received from him partic-ular marks of attention. When they went to ten, the officer privately addressed him thus— 'Allow me to say, that I was very much gratified by hearing your sermon, and you will not be surprised from the following circumstances. My attention was first directed to the Bible, by attending a meeting of a Bible Society some years ago, where my regiment was then quar-tered. The Episcopal minister of the place was unfavorable to the Society, and dissuaded the people from countenancing it. This excited my curiosity. I went, and heard so much said of the excellence and utility of the Bible. that I determined to read it. From carefully perusing it, I thought I saw in it the very doctrines that you preached yesterday. However, from that time to this, I never met with one who seemed to view things in the same light— and from that circumstance I doubted whether I understood the Scriptures aright, and that the opinions I entertained were my own fanthe opinions I entertained were my own fan-cies, though I was unwilling to give them up, because those doctrines of the Bible gave me support in suffering, and comfort in sorrow. Having frequently felt misgivings, you can well conceive how much satisfaction I expe-rienced in having my views confirmed by your discourse.' That discovery formed a bond of union, and

created a mutual interest. The officer, so far as I have learned, has ever since acted in a manner consistent with his profession."

BLESSING UPON THE PERUSAL OF A RELIciors Tract.—About the year 1812, a physician narrated these facts: "In the discharge of my professional duties I was requested to atmy professional duties I was requested to attend Lieutenant R.—, about twenty-five years of age, universally beloved and respected—but through company he was devoted to all the follies and unsatisfying pursuits of worldly pleasure. On recovering his health, he repleasure. On recovering his health, he requested me to report him off the sick list, and tendered me some pecuniary remuneration which my Christian principle and integrity refused, as I was paid by my country. Lieutenant R., with a profane expression exclaimed—

*Doctor, there must be something more than I thought in you Methodists!

** Early in the afternoon of that day be called at my manufacture with a tight for the the

ed at my apartments with a ticket for the thearre. On his presenting it to me, I told him that neither my principles nor inclination would permit me to use it. Being then engaged in arranging some tracts, I put into his hand 'The Death of Allamont,' merely observing to him. 'As you seems a navious

hand 'The Death of Altamont,' merely ob-serving to him, 'As you seem so anxious to confer a favor on me, put this little book into your pocket, and read it to oblige me.'
"He went to the theatre early, and to pass away the time before the play began, he took the tract from his pocket and read it. So sig-nal and mighty was the operation of the Spirit of God on his mind, that he became exclusive-ly absorbed in the tract, and after midnight he left the theatre without having felt the slightest interest in the performances. To use his own words—' Conscience was the only performer

words—'Conscience was the only performer before me that night!'

"About three o'clock in the morning, having in vain attempted to drown the voice of God in oblivion, he came to my apartments—and I cannot forget his haggard looks and tremulous voice. With a look of despair which seemed to carry with it the conviction of irretrievable ruin, he exclaimed—'Tell me is it possible.

sorrow, that after a sudden attack of fever, which deprived him of his reason, he recover-

ties, and to bring our souls into a state of conformity with the will of God, in proportion to the importance of such a blessing, is the treeness with which it is promised, without limitation as to any distinction of character— The Father will give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him.' 14, 15, 16, 17, and 234; Ezekiel xxxiv. 27; 1 Samuel i. 23. Only the Lord establish his word. Amen." Then follows a hymn written Sabbath the 20th November, 1796, on the day when Jessy Graham was baptized; and three verses added on the day George was baptized. almighty power to subdue our evil propensi-ties, and to bring our souls into a state of con-formity with the will of God, in proportion to the importance of such a blessing, is the free-ness with which it is promised, without limita-20th November, 1796, on the day when

"This narrative also furnishes the highest encouragement to endeavor to promote the spiritual benefit of those around us. Amid the many discouragements which we may meet with, one such example more than compen-sates for the labors and disappointments of a

whole life,

Who can help admiring the beautiful adap tation of the Gospel of Christ to the state and wants of man as a sinner. Our Divine Re-deemer waits to be gracious. There is a great variety in the human character; but while all have sinned and come short of the glory of God, Jesus is 'the Way, the Truth and the Life;' and although no man cometh to the Fa ther but by him, yet ' him that cometh, he will in no wise cast out.'
"Among all the heart-cheering develope-

ments which are constantly occurring, to verify that the distribution of Religious Tracts is one of the most efficient methods to 'send out the light and the truth,' few examples can be adduced more impressive and editying than the conversion of Lieutenant R-

A TRACT DISTRIBUTER.

THE DANGERS OF WIT AND WEALTH. was not the familiar friend of Almon; I and not his native talent, his sparkling wit, his full flow of feeling, his prepossessing person, and his copious supply of money. I had been more religiously educated; and my conscience would not give me the same indulgence which his gave to him. Though I was not religious, and hardly moral, the influence of education, and of my religious parents and friends, was a estraint though irksome, yet real.

Good and evil are mixed together in all men, and often mixed strangely; and some young nen, who, on the whole, are vicious and dantask, and braves the greatest dangers." "Thou art right," replied the Bishop; "and now apply this matter to thy case and nine; for my heart and sincere. He was intelligent and results that of Rochelle." rous as familiar friends, have many amiable gyman before entering college—which circum-stance had given him a deep respect for reli-gion, and some correct, evangelical views. It seemed to be his conviction, expressed in monents of serious conversation, that the aged bristian, who had lived a devout life, and was ow on the confines of eternal glory, was the appiest of men. Let it not be thought that and careless young men have no serious ments. Many know by their own experimoments. Many know by their own experi-ence, that young persons may have some de-sires after piety, with very irregular lives; and, with many sober hours and strong convictions, may long go on in folly. Almon's agreeable ay long go on in folly. Almon's agreeable arson, wit, wealth, and want of religious rinciples, exposed him to peculiar tempta-ons. He lacked firmness, and was easily led way to scenes of dissipation; and therefore e naturally formed intemperate habits. These habits fastened upon him, as they did upon many other college students in that day, before the blessed temperance reform had begun its

glorious course.
Once only did I see Almon after we bade on him about a year from that time, and we walked out together; but in the street we met a profligate college acquaintance, who warndy saluted my friend, and immediately led him to some scene of pleasure; and I turned aside, and parted with Almon, for the last time on earth. His habits undermined his health, and he gradually failed; and at length disease confined him to the invalid's chamber, and, so far as I know, he died as he lived. him about a year from that time, and we as I know, he died as he lived.
[Pastor's Journal.

THE PRAYER OF FAITH.

AN EXTRACT. I was present at an ordination in the city of New York last fall. After the preliminary ceremonies, which on most occasions are peculiarly impressive, the minister who gave the charge addressed the candidate to the following efforts.

My brother,-The obligations which you have now voluntarily assumed, are rendered more solemnly binding by circumstances which have previously occurred. The house in which you have been ordained to the holy Ministry, and the place on which you have bowed the and the place on which you have bowed the knee to be set apart to this most important and responsible work, by the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery, is the very spot in which your pious parents stood to devote you to God in the ordinance of baptism, and on which you yourself stood when you was licensed to preach the everlasting gospel; and I doubt not but the spirit of your sainted father, whose name is inseribed on vonder tablet. (nointing to his monspirit of your smitted father, whose name is in-scribed on yonder tablet, (pointing to his mon-ument in the wall of the church,) is now look-ing down with joy to witness the answer to the prayer which he offered on the evening that you were devoted to God by baptism."

He then drew from his pocket a paper con-taining an extract from the diary of his father, of which the following is a copy.

more greedily devour the means of support, than he sought for warrant in the promises of the Gospel.

"On entering his room early on the fourth morning, he exclaimed—'I have found him whom my soul loveth, the Friend of Sinners, the support of the control of the whom my soul loveth, the Friend of Sinners, in this precious book which you gave me; holding up a New Testament that I had directed him to study. He had committed many passages to memory, and repeated them with indescribable satisfaction; and from that time he went on his way rejoicing, knowing him in whom he had believed.

"Within a month he was called to embark for the West Indies, and scarcely had he reached there when it pleased God to arrest him with the yellow fever, and to call him to the realms of perfect purity and bliss. The first I heard of him was the official account of his death; and soon after his faithful servant man returned and informed me, with the deepest sorrow, that after a sudden attack of fever,

love, thy will, thy grace, to sinners of man kind. Make him a faithful minister of Jesu which deprived him of his reason, he recovered his consciousness, and requested the presence of all his brother officers, to whom, in his expiring moments he preached Christ crucified as the only refuge from the wrath to come, and the only source of solid happiness. During that time he held in his quivering hand the ingestived treat that he had requived from the country of the c ing that time he held in his quivering hand the identical tract that he had received from me before going to the theatre; and with that messenger of mercy grasped more firmly as life fled, he expired, amid the lamentations of those who esteemed him, and was buried with that tract pressed to his heart."

Mr. Innes subjoins a comment upon the preseding negative n ceding narrative, which is presented in a con- through death, and minister an abundant enceding narrative, which is presented in a condensed form:—

"This is a most striking illustration of the influence of the Spirit of God on the human soul. There was nothing in the natural disposition, and previous tendency of the mind to religion, by which this sudden and complete change could at all be explained. Let us reflect with gratitude, that if we need the aid of abuildive rower to subdue our cell propersis.

"Now be the Saviour's cleansing blood

Effectually applied,
And, by the Holy Ghost renewed, His soul be sanctified. Him as thy herald, Lord, prepare To preach redeeming love, That full of faith, and zeal, and prayer, He may the humbly walk with God,

And feed Christ's precious sheep; And best by thee throughout life's road, In Jesus fall asleep."—Mother's Mag. THE CHASTENING OF THE LORD.

"As many as I love, I rebuke and chasten."
Ev. iii. 19. How frequently does the tried Christian m take his troubles for proofs of his heavenly

Father's displeasure.

A poor but worthy inhabitant of Paris, or ent to the Bishop with a countenence becloud ed, and a heart almost overwhelmed. "Father said he, with the most profound humility," ama sinner, but it is against my will. Ever hour I ask for light and humbly pray for fait! but still I am overwhelmed with doubts: surely if I were not despised of God, he would no leave me to struggle thus with the adversary

The Bishop thus consulted kindly his sor rowing son: "The king of France has two castles in different situations, and sends a commander to each of them. The castle of Mon the caste of Mon-telberry stands in a place remote from danger, far inland; but the castle of La Rochelle is on the coast, where it is liable to continual sieges. Now which of these commanders, think you, stands highest in the estimation of the King the commander of La Rochelle or he of Montel-bery?" "Doubtless," said the poor man, "the King values him the most who has the hardest

A PICTURE OF PATIENCE.

" Gentle quiet rests upon her countenance, her orehead is smooth, without a fold, there is no wrinkle of discontent or anger, her bro never knit with anxious cares, her eyes are never cast down with the feeling of misery. A white robe enfolds her bosom; there is the throne of the Spirit with the small still voice which once appeared to Elijah. Where God is, there is his daughter Patience. When the Spirit of God descends to the earth, Patience accor him; she is his inseparable companion. Will, then, the Spirit of God dwell long with us, uness we receive her also with him? Without her, his companion and servant, he must in every place and at all times feel himself Against the attacks of the adver sary he cannot long bold out alone without the companionship of Patience. Such is the motive, such is the conduct, such are the works of the patience which is genuine and heavenly, and which may truly be called spiritual. ful hardihood of the world. Let us love the patience of God, the patience of Christ; let us give that again to him which he has given for Let us who believe in the resurrection of spirit and the flesh, let us offer to him the patience of the spirit and the flesh. O let the whole world be taken from me if I can only gain patience!"—Tertullian.

SINGULAR AUTHOR. A poor clergyman, in a very remote county in England, had, on some popular occasion, preach-ed a sermon so acceptable to his parishioners, that they entreated him to print it, which after a due and solemn deliberation he promised to do. This was the most remarkable incident of his life, and filled his mind with a thousand fan-cies. The conclusion however of all his consulations with himself was, that he should obtain tations with himself was, that he should obtain both fame and money; and that a journey to the metropolis to direct and superintend the great concern was indispensable. After taking a formal leave of his friends and neighbors, he proceeded on his journey. On his arrival in town, by great good fortune, he was recommended to the worthy and excellent Mr. Bowyer, to when he tripumphantly related the object of his whom he triumphantly related the object of his journey. The printer agreed to his proposals, and required to know how many copies he would have struck off? "Why, sir," returned the clergyman, "I have calculated that there are in the kingdom so many thousand parishes, and that each parish will at least take one, and others more, so that I think we may safely venture to print thirty-five or thirty-six thousand copies The printer bowed—the matter was settled, and the reverend author departed in high spirits to his home. With much difficulty, and great self-denial, a period of about two months was suffervoice. With a look of despair which seemed to carry with it the conviction of irretrievable ruin, he exclaimed—'Tell me, is it possible ruin, he exclaimed—'Tell me, is it possible ruin, he exclaimed—'Tell me, is it possible that I can obtain mercy and forgiveness from the offended God of Altamont? O! tell me if you think I possibly can?' We sat together, he in a restless state of agony, weeping and wringing his hands, reiterating the question. I led him at cane to 'the throne of grace'—wrestled with him, that He would reveal him, self in all his enlightening and consolatory power, who ever lives to save to the uttermost all who come to God by him. While on our knees, I laid before him the boundless mercy of Jehovah, and the freeness and fulness of that salvation, without money and without price. No drowning man could call more vehemently for assistance, nor any famishing man independent of the control of the control of the evening that you were devoted to God by baptism."

He then drew from his pocket a paper containing an extract from the dray of his father, of which the following is a copy.

"Subbath evening, April 14th, 1805."

"This afternoon my dear infant son, George, was beptized by Mr. Forrest. I hope I can say that with full purpose of heart he was devoted to the Lord by both his dear mother and myself. After sermon Mr. Forrest came home with us, and before him the boundless mercy of Jehovah, and the freeness and fulness of that salvation, without money and without price. No drowning man could call more vehamently for assistance, nor any famishing man following the control of the drew from his pocket a paper containing an extract from the draw from his pocket a paper containing an extract from the draw from his pocket a paper containing an extract from the draw from his pocket a paper containing an extract from the draw from his pocket a paper containing an extract from the draw from his pocket a paper containing an extract from the draw from his pocket a paper containing an extract from the draw from

surprised to hear that in a day or two a letter to peared unto them cloven tongues, like as of fice, the following purpose was forwarded to the cler-

gyman:
"Rev. Sir,-1 beg pardon for innocently am ing myself at your expense; but you need not give yourself uneasiness. I knew better than you could do the extent of the sale of single sermons, to the expense of which you are heartily welcome, in return for the liberty I have taken

THE GREAT BURMAN BELL. THE GREAT BURMAN BELL.

Next to the great bell of Mosco.s, which weighs 444,000 lbs., is the bell of Mengoon, mentioned by Mr. Malcom, who describes the Burmese as particularly famous for casting bells. Their bells are, however, disproportionably thick, but of delightful tone. The raised inscriptions and figures are as beautiful as any bells in the world. They do not flare open at the mouth like a trumpet, but are precisely the shape of old fashioned. They do not hare open at the mount like a mun-pet, but are precisely the shape of old fashioned globular wine glasses, or semi-spheroidal. There are several in the empire, of enormous size. That at Mengoon, near Ava, weighs, as the wine minister informed me with thousand That at Mengoon, near Ava, weighs, as the prime minister informed me, eighty thousand viss—more than 330,000 lbs. It seems almost incredible, but it is nevertheless true. The bell by actual measurement, is twenty inches thick, twenty feet high, including the car, and thirteen feet six inches in diameter. A friend, distin guished as a civil engineer, computed the weight from this measurement, to exceed 500,000 lbs., supposing the bell metal to consist of three parts copper, and one part tin. The weight was as-certained by the Burmese before casting, and its bulk in cubic inches proves them to be correct. It is suspended a few inches from the ground, and like their other great bells, is with out a tongue. That at Rangoon is not much smaller. It will be recollected that the largest smaller. It will be recollected that the largest bell in the United States does not much exceed five thousand pounds.

CONCERN FOR THE SALVATION OF OUR RELA TIVES.—As soon as it had pleased God, after a long and sharp season of conviction, to visit me with the consolations of His grace, it became one of my chief concerns that my relations might be made partakers of the same mercy. In the first letter I wrote to my brother, I took occa sion to declare what God had done for my s and am not conscious that from that period down to his last illness, I wilfully neglected an opportunity of engaging him, if it were possible, in conversation of a spiritual kind. When I left St. Alban's, and went to visit him at Cambridge, my heart being full of the subject, I poured it out before him without reserve; and in all my subsequent intercourse with him, so far as I was enabled, took care to show that I had received, not merely a set of notions, but a real impression of the truths of the gospel .- William Cow

THE SHEPHERD OF SALISBURY PLAIN,-"The cottagers on whose behalf I have pleaded," says the curate of West Lavington, Devizes, "are to tract readers objects of some interest, as inhab-itants of the village where the shepherd of Salisary Plain resided, and whence he was gatherand his name and race are not unknown imongst us. Would to God that his piety and ingleness of heart were objects of desire and mutation with those whose occupations are so imilar, and whose spiritual advantages are so nuch more abundant and accessible. His gravenuch more abundant and accession.

tone, with the annexed inscription, is visible window of Pay sick chamber, and I ranscribe it as a memorial in which your com-bittee may feel interested; nor would it be an nappropriate appendix to any future edition of that excellent tract, shewing how truly his work is worthy to be praised and had in honor, whose e was a life of faith on the Son of God, and whose holy zeal in the course of Christia dience has, by Divine grace, "provoked very nany" to follow in his steps:-

" Erected, in the year 1829. "Erected, in the year 1829,
to the memory of
DAVID SAUNDERS,
known through every quarter of the globe
under the appellation of
the Pious SREFIERER
of SALISERY PLAIN; whose little history
has now been read with admiration
by multitudes of Christians in
Europe, Asia, Africa and America,
He was buried here by his sons,
Seitember 9th, 1796, need 70 years." Noah Webster.—A beautiful closing scene

or the well-spent life of an honored and prac-ical votary to literary pursuits is exhibited in wing record

Noah Webster, L. L. D., the veteran of Amercan literature, seems to be laying aside his ar-not, or rather after the manner of ancient heroes, suspending it in our temples of science. May he long enjoy the green old age in which he at present rests from his labors. He has given to the library of Yale College, his Alma Mater, a number of rare and valuable

ooks, Saxon, Russ, and Stalopic. He has made a donation of classical and othbooks to the library of Middlebury College, f which one of his sons-in-law was a Professor, Among these is an elegant edition of Pliny's works in folio, which belonged to Lord Hard-

He has given a number of valuable books to the library of Amherst College in Massachu-setts, of which he was one of the founders. He made a donation of miscellaneous works

This is to the Proprietor's Library in Hartford, the original seat of his ancestors, the first of whom was one of the founders of the colony of Connecti-cut. These books are now transferred to the library of the Young Men's Institute.

He also made a donation of books to trustees in West Hartford, the place of his nativity, for the purpose of beginning a social library; these are made the basis of such an institution as the donor intended.

A SLAVE AT LOVE FEAST.—A writer in the Southern Christian Advocate, in giving an account of his labors as a missionary among the slaves, speaks of their docility, fervor among the slaves, speaks of their docility, fervor among the iness to be taught. He states that many of them know the power and purity of religion. The following is the testimony of one of them, given in a Love Feast.

The following is the testimony of one of them, given in a Love Fenst.

"My bredren and sister, religion jus like de spring in de back country. De furry you go, de sweeter de water taste; dat jus religion; de more you got, de better you feel.—Bredren, I hab my hard bone for chaw, and my bitter pill for swallow, but religion make de bone turn to marrow, and de bitter to sweet."

SCRAP BOOKS, male of colored paper in the best munches necessaring raphs, &c. Manufactured and for sale by IVES & BENNET, 14 Washington street.

SCRAP BOOKS, male of colored paper in the best munches necessaring prints, scraps from eavespaces, autographs, &c. Manufactured and for sale by IVES & July 17.

From the DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of the Mass. S. S. Society, 13 Cornhill.

MARY INGLES, THE BELOVED DOMESTIC. Mary carly lost her father; her medier, who was poor, played her in a rich but irreligious family, to add in the nursers.

THE RELATION OF THE MINISTRY TO REVI-VALS .- A writer in the Halifax "Guardian" takes up the subject of "the necessity for the revival of religion," with much earnestness, referring particularly to the recent outpourings of the Spirit upon Scotland. After depicting the sad state of religion in Nova Scotia, he turns to the question-how is a reformation to take place, and where must it be expected to begin-and, who are to be first partakers of its

blessed influence?—his answer, in part, is this:—

I reply, the ministers of religion themselves. As the beams of the morning sun, strike first upon the summits of the lofty mountains, and as the clouds pour forth their watery treasures upon the hills, which often form a natural reservoir for the valleys: so it may be looked for, that the spiritual rain will descend first into the pulpit, before it reaches the pew, the family, and the closet of the careless professor. "We are in the midst of our people," as one well observes, as it is central fires, producing a glaring atmosphere around us, or like ieobergs, which cool every thing in their vicinity. If we are eminently spiritual and devotional, the influence will be felt by our people, both from our public exercises, and from our private intercourse. The ministers of the sanctuary must feel the influences of that spirit, which descended on the primitive heralds of the cross, when "there ap-" blessed influence?-his answer, in part, is this:-

which sat upon each of them," that this sacred, de-scending, heavenly energy, may diffuse its soul-trans-forming influence from heart to heart, until at length our congregations at large may experience the refining, the purifying, & the hallowed effects of this sacred fire.

Milking Cous.—Good cows need milking regularly three times every twenty-four hours. In fact, if this practice were adouted, our farmers would have more good cows than they now do.—We see it stated that a gentleman near Philadelphia, who has adopted the practice of milking thrice a day, has a short horned Durham cow that yielded an average of 33 1-2 quarts a day during the first week in June.

According to the new census of the town of Rye in New Hampshire, the quantity of Rye raised in the town last year was 285 bushels; Wheat, 778 do. Number of inhabitants, 1,187; increase since the census of 1820, 65.

A correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser says that there is probably now due, from states south and west of the Potomac, to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts alone, from ten to fiftee millions, a considerable portion of which can never be collected.

Perhaps there are no two words which more distinetly point out cause and consequences than gia and bitters.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Pharty Dollars from the Congregational Society in Belleville, Newbury) constituting him a Life Member of the American fible Society. That their liberal contributions to the varithle Society. That their liberal contributions to the vari-sa objects of benevolence may be returned to their in rich printful blessings—especially, that their efforts to send from the "Everlasting Goopel," may implie in them new graff for it, as the source of Light and Life, is the earnest rayer of their servant in Christ. Gro. P. Smith. Theo. Sem'y, Andover, July 9, 1810.

The Subscribers very gratefully acknowledge the receipt of Two Hundred Dollars, from the Evangelical Society of Ber-in, to constitute them Honorary Members of the A. B. C. F. M. While they would bless God for that spirit of liberality which he has seen fit to grant their brethren, the fourts of which they are here permitted to acknowledge; they would of increase in them this same approaches a systypement, in their two persons, the train of the Sajour's asying, "It is more blessed to give, than to receive;" ritle thousands of perishing heathen, in convequence of their third thousands of perishing heathen, in convequence of their sherality, shall be "turned from darkness to light, and from the power of sature unto God."

OLIVER SAWVER.

Berlin, July 10th, 1640.

DEXTER FAV.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY.

FEMALE Department, to be connected with this Institution, will be opened for the reception of pupils of a ugust next—the commencement of the Fall Term. It will be under the direction of the same Board of Truters and Principal, as the Male Department, Miss M. M. GREEN, the Principal of Militor Female Seminary, is et gaged to take the more immediate charge of this department to be added by competent assistants. Miss M. M. REEN, late Principal or human aged to take the more immediate charge of this department, a per nided by competent assistants.

Young Ladies will enjoy all the privileges of the Iostitution, with regard to Library, Apparatus, Lectures, &c.; and dash the benefit of instruction in the Male Department in the imaginges and higher branches of Mathematics.

The number of pupils will be finited at present to 60; about 50 can be accommodated in a Boarding House recently erect and finished for the purpose, to be conducted on the Manu al Lador System. The lador will be performed by the your ladies themselves, under the direction of Miss Green, assisting the substitute of the purpose of the conducted on the Manu al Lador System.

N WHITTLESEY, Sec'ry.
Plainfield, (Meriden,) N. H. July 3, 1840. 6w.

IPSWICH FEMALE SEMINARY.

Table Next Term of twelve weeks will commence Au 12th, under the continued superintendence of Mi YEATON. Tuition for the term \$6 for those over 14. For dollars for those under that age. Board \$1.75 a week. To Ipawich, July 10, 1840. CHARLES KIMBALL, Sec'ry.

English Boarding School, Chester, N. H.

"HE Fall Term will commence July 30, and continuous 17 weeks.

TERMS.—Furtion \$4,00 pr. 12 weeks. Hoard, include wood, lights, washing and small repairs on clothes, \$1,75 J. Clement, Chester, - Dr. R. Anderson, Mr. Mr. Beel, Perkins, Boston, - Hon. Win. Jack

Wolfboro' and Tuftonboro' Academy. THE Fall Term of this Institution, will commence of Monday, the 10th day of August next, and continue fit teem weeks. The Tractices have again secured the service of Mr. II, II, II SERITOS, who has conducted this School, the The los

Per order, THOMAS RUST, Sec'ry.

July 17.

A FRESH SUPPLY

OF THE CHILD'S SCRIPTURE QUESTION BOOK is just received and for sale at the Depository, 5 CONSILL. Price 12 12 cents.

This is designed as an introduction to the study of Union Questions, though it is not connected with them, and main tone used independently. It carries

and prove extensively useful,"—American Baptist,
"The design is good, and the questions and references appear to be well stranged,"—Boston Recorder,
"An excellent book for young children, and particularly
adapted to infant. Sablath-schools. The questions and answers are short, simple and explicit,"—Philad, Observer,
July 17.
WM. B. TAPPAN, Agent.

GRAY'S CHEMISTRY.

ELEMENTS of Chemistry, containing the principles of the science, both experimental and theoretical; intended as a text isook for headenies, high schools and colleges; by Alonto Gray, A. M., Teacher of Chemistry and Natural History in the Teachers's Seminary, Andover, Ma.; illustrated with numerous engravings. "By the introduction of numerous experiments and illustrations, the object has been to give to the work a practical character, so that the teacher, with a very sample apparatus and with limited means, may be able to give numerous experimental illustrations to his classes." Just published and for sale by IVES & DENNET, 114, Washington street.

DENNET, 114 Washington street.

From the DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of the Mass. S. S. Society, 13 Cornhill.

MARY INGLIS, THE BELOVED DOMESTIC. Mary Mearly lost her father; her mother, who was poor, placed her in a rich but irreligious family, to mid in the nursery. She is at length sent to a private school. Enters the Sabbath School. Her remarkable conscientiousness. Her honesty is laristiced from the nursery to the kitchen. Her sickness, is recovery, character for forbearance, and piety. Is taken from the kitchen, and placed at the head of an iofant school, and fluidly settled respectably in life.—pp. 90. Price 1s ets. Second Fontion Mission. This is of the same general character with that of the "First Foreign Mission." It gives a minute account of the travels and dwentures of Paul, Sidas, Lake and Timothy, during a long missionary four through Asia Minor, into Europe, in which Paul and Sidas extended their tour even into Greece. The work is incleven chapters; with one engraving, representing Paul practing in Athens. By Wm. A. Alcott.—pp. 173. Price 30 cents.

July 12.

Watts? Psalms and Hymnss-Cheap Edition.

H. J. HOLBROOK.

POMONA AND FLORA.

Nouantum Vale, Brighton, June 26. VIEWS AND REVIEWS, No. 2

A Nappeal to the Congregational Ministers cut against a division. With an Appeal thort notes on Mr. Calhoma's letters By L. Pamphiet, 144 pages. Price 31 cents. Just re WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Corolail. Thirteen Historical Discour ON the Completion of Two Hundred Years, in ginning of the flost church in New Haven Appendix. By Leonard Barcon. One Ostaro va pages. Price \$2,50. For sale by WHIPPLE 4 by No. 9 Cornhill.

ABUSES OF THE EYE:

Position and structure of the e.g. Effects of too strong a light. Sleeping respectately, quizing abuses, Ac. Bod tylaturday night studies. Currents of valudaying the eyes. Eye waters, estimony of Magendie awares, eping the system to waters. evils to the eye. Importance of pure air. Fure w to apply it. Exercise of the eye. Evils of spects 8 cents. Liberal discount by the quantity. This day published by GEO. W. LIGHT, I Cor

Fourth Edition of Jahn's Archaeolog

Part I.-1. On Domestic Autimore

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Bilk, and tool'd frombannes and Ariental

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THE Subscribers, sole Agents for selling Paten's Refreshers, being paten's Refresher after the patents for selling patents and patents among the flowers, Steamhouts, Persue Families, etc.
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the very feed manner for export. Meritains an experience in write the call and examine the assette respectfully invited to call and examine the assette Bonton.

N. B.—Persons in want of a good structure, are examine those of Mr. Patters made before prints by calling as above, they may have an opportunity of the calling as above, they may have an opportunity of the calling as above, they may have an opportunity of the calling as above.

The Most Popular Temperance Summ Beverage. WILLIAM BROWN'S SARSAPARILLACOMFO. or MEAD STRUP. Manufactured on a garand by a number of Physicia, or to the common mode, a invite all Chemists and Phy steam apparatos. For Gens No. I Silver Top Sarsapar No. I Silver Top Saronp and observe my signature, ket. It differs mairely fit has already gained a repu questionable; every body hody is complamening it deed it is literally in the 4000 pounds of the best manufacturing this syron particle has commenced the strength from ten the efficacy, when made a chiood and removing all made strong of Sarsaparti

NEW SPRING GOODS, CHEAP

No. 31..

Re

THE THE I have lately a Atonement. Printerian Association. The interior of Atonemen doctrine of Atonemen doctrine of the New after, "This is the is not the doctrine in the doctrine of the Mexical It is not the yest. It is not the local positions, that the cet are irrational, cious," No wan ments which follower expect much never expect much tions. He says fur which pardon is b nunciation of his ev tell us what become

nounce their evil w
In reading the
view of the powe
following fact.—T
Hopkins, of Hadie west Springfield, vstrong Calvinist. nearly verbatim. and see my many s the Christian chara there is hope."

THE DIVIN MR. WILLIS,-I

therefore unto you over the which the over the which the overseer, to feed the hath purchased with rians would alter the read, "the church tian denomination with the sacred text vinity of Christ. T practice, and from With regard to

consulted a number high authority. St. the standard of the by that eminent Ch year 400, has the church of God." in 1478. It is the ments of Stephens and of higher authority. church of the Lord G Christian house of G church of the Lord." thirth of the Lord.
trinitarians prefer, fo
the name God to Ch
sion, "the church of
in the New Testam
the true reading. T the true reading. I preceding the one no the same manner as t of God." Archbisho German Bible, have passage, the two very is, "that which appe hood, which is sheddin of his Godhead, becau properties, and union

Christ the head of deemed it by his blo mighty God, the ever

THE CONTEMPLATI

Translated from the
When you ascend for Creator, how enlivening that God, who has cree worlds, who guides, so

that God, who has created worlds, who guides, satights them all and all my God, my Creator, and loves me also; who happy! I know, I fenigh me, that he is all is nothing small nor grains power inspirits all, en and earth. And this with this God have comwith this God have com I rejoice! Under the c thought, what emotion dignity? Can we yet of ourselves and of our frain from being asham rile pursuit, nor awake The pursuit, nor awake ercise and application we contract all our desity within the narrow sensual occupations at we consider the good thour happiness? Shall waste our time and streck to particle, and then contained in the careful contained in the careful Shall it be the climax o grain of sand where we ren, to gain a little high and then to look down tempt? Are these indeed of a created being who cabove millions of suns pierce through to the C pierce through to the Coreated for higher thin plation of the starry hea future perfection and him and a substantial perfection and him as all attain, and in the we are invited to rejoice continually more suscept continually more suscept a scale of things. But the aspiration which we arise higher, these have us by our Creator in v spread out before us this ders, and permit us, in above all that is ter above ourselves, even he permit wishes to which nothing here is the unchangeable, the and will not delude us to contemplate any pe

> There, in his imm tains of light and knowle cease to flow,—from wh eternity to eternity, and ings cannot exhaust. everlasting meditation,

which be had never de

participate. No, we can up from one degree of by we can and we should better and happier. The titude of his suns and we